

THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE THEN PEACEABLE. WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1179.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., AUGUST 27, 1874.

[Vol. XXIII...No. 35.]

A Spring Daisy.

White daisy in the growing grass,
You tell of pleasures soon to pass—
Pure promise of the budding year
That drives away my Winter's fear.

Of Summer and the sun you speak,
Of childhood with its healthy cheek—
Red-ripening lips and sweet glad eyes
Where transient love untainted lies—
Where beauty smiles and passion shows
Its color like the opening rose.

Pink-lipped harbinger of Spring!
You tell of swallows on the wing—
Telling of swallows that are roaming,
Sailing, skimming in the gloaming,
And dipping in the silken stream
Upon whose banks young lovers dream
In dim seclusion—where the beech
Bends nodding o'er with graceful reach
Into the waters' shelving brim,
Where swarms of shining minnows swim
And glide among tall taper reeds
And under waving folds of weeds.
You speak of blue-bells in the wood—
Of fruitfulness and fairhood.
The lady-smocks with faint blush-stain
Shall line the brown paths of the lane,
The butterflies and Spring-time noise
Shall bliss the hearts of merry boys,
And soft South winds shall smooth the curls
That shade the eyes of happy girls.

Gold-crested herald of the Spring!
You tell of blue-birds that shall sing
In secret plots of freshened green—
Of walks in evening dusk between
The sinking sun and rising moon,
When trees are green in bonny June.

White daisy in the growing grass,
You tell of pleasures soon to pass—
Pure promise of the budding year
That drives away my winter's fear.

H. S. KELLOGG.

New York, May 22, 1874.

Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

Each year, as we revisit the mountains, they look more and more lovely in appearance and more and more attractive by improvements. The great scattering forest trees are becoming supplanted by dense groves of second growth. Vast tracts, once thought utterly worthless, because of the drouths in the summer season, are found to yield rich harvests of grain with greater regularity and with easier cultivation than Ohio. Fruits abound, of every variety, surpassing in quantity, and equaling in quality, any portion of the East. Fair residences are being numerous built, embowered in ornamental trees, and supplied with everything pleasant in the surroundings without, and agreeable in furnishing within. Carpets, upholstery, libraries, music, and all that makes home most desirable, are becoming more and more common.

Immense canyons are passed and lofty ridges ascended, by finely worked and easy-graded roads, uniting in near neighborhood regions which once appeared separated as on different continents. Pleasant villages are common, neat residences are numerous, schools are found wherever needed, and the voice of sport and laughter of children is often heard from among the great forests and thick-springing groves. A more and more contented people is being found in place of the eager, dissatisfied hosts of former gold-hunters. Permanent homes are beginning to be the order of things in the mountains, and the days are coming when no more pleasant, beautiful and attractive places for permanent residences can be found in the State, than in the regions of the foot-hills and even far up the sides of the Sierras.

Through this portion we have lately passed, from Placerville, by Coloma, Georgetown, Forest Hill, Iowa Hill, Colfax, Gold Run, Dutch Flat, North Bloomfield, Forest City, and Downieville, on to the north at La Port. The view of things in general, through these magnificent regions, we have attempted to sketch above. To particularize each place in full would greatly exceed our limits. But of Placerville we may say, it is one of the three most pleasant and attractive towns in the whole of the mountains. It is becoming embowered in fruit and ornamental trees, carpeted with green, irrigated clover grass and flowers, and surrounded by extensively cultivated fields and farms. It has a first-class public High School and also an excellent private academy. It has Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Methodist churches, and temperance, Masonic, and Odd Fellow organizations. The three church buildings are, well put up and out of debt, an honor to the good people of the place. Rev. Mr. Newell, of the Presbyterian church, is spoken of in

very high appreciation by all the people. Rev. Mr. Pierce, of the Episcopal church, is almost a missionary at large for the country, so extensive are his foot peregrinations in his work, and is beloved wherever known. The Methodist appointee has a good congregation, and is active in his ministry. At Georgetown, Rev. Mr. Cummings, Congregationalist, has been well received by the people at large, and has preached to good audiences in their hired hall, but a new house is much needed. The Methodists, also, have sustained regular worship and been more prosperous than in former years. Iowa Hill has only Methodist preaching, but with a good minister it is rather surprising that their audience is small. Dutch Flat has two fair Sunday-schools, Union and Methodist, with at present only Methodist preaching, yet in the large place only some twenty-five or so seem regularly to attend church. In the region of North Columbia a public-school teacher is in Methodist orders, and generally preaches in different places two or three times each Sabbath.

At Forest City, new, extensive, and rich diggings have been struck, and all interests are reviving. They have regular preaching in their neat Methodist church, with good attendance, and a good Sunday-school.

Downieville holds on its way well as the county-seat of the most rugged county in the State, but one very rich in minerals. It has a neat Methodist church and also a Roman. The Methodist church has been a steady and prosperous one from early days.

La Port has not been so flourishing as formerly, but if the new mines, now opening, shall turn out well it will give a new impetus to business. They have a neat Methodist church building, but are not always able to support a settled pastor. It is a region where snow, the latest winter, lay for many weeks only eleven feet deep on the average; a little inconvenient, but in visiting from house to house, through snow tunnels, there was evidently variety to add spice to life.

From La Port, turning down the most traveled road of the mountains, one passes through an immense forest region of finest pine, cedar, and fir trees, by moderate settlements—Diamond Mills, Eagleville, Strawberry, Forbestown, Bangor, etc., to the great valley below. Many scattering farms, on the road and a little off, with one fine tannery, that of Mr. Shultz, are passed. School-houses are seen, neat, pleasant buildings, frequent enough to supply the wants of the people, but rarely is public divine worship observed; as only one minister is resident in the region, at Forbestown.

The Pacific Sunday-school Lesson Help.

For August 30th. "Christ's Power over Death." Mark 5: 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

The wonderful power of Jesus is unfolding more and more in these lessons. Inseparable from the display of almighty power in these miracles is the exhibition of infinite love. The two are like the exquisite beauty and the delicate perfume of an opening flower. Beautiful as have been the preceding lessons, the present passage exceeds them all, by as much as power over death exceeds power over disease.

I. (V. 22.) *The man.* The ruler was president over a synagogue, having charge of its services, and being a prominent, often the leading, man in a town. Jairus resided at Capernaum.

II. (V. 23.) *His mission to Jesus.* His only daughter, twelve years of age, lay dying. He left her as one who was momentarily expected to breathe her last, hence he might express himself in a manner to occasion the discrepancy between Matthew and Mark, the one reporting her as dying, the other as now dead; the other: She lieth at the point of death. He went to Jesus to ask that he would go and heal her. His faith, like that of the woman with an issue of blood, was not intelligent. He needed it necessary that Jesus should be present in person to effect a cure. But Jesus honored his faith. He accommodated himself to the weakness and ignorance of the ruler, just as a mother accommo-

dates herself to the weakness of the infant whom she presses to her bosom.

"The pity of the Lord
To those who fear his name,
Is such as tender parents feel,
He knows our feeble frame."

III. (Vs. 35, 36.) *The test of his faith.* It must have tried him exceedingly to have Jesus stop to converse with the woman mentioned in the last lesson. A moment's delay might be fatal to the child's prospect of recovery, and yet Jesus delayed. His conduct was similar when word was brought to him that Lazarus was sick. "He abode two days still in the same place where he was." (John 11: 6.) The ruler's fears were realized. Messengers came with tidings that his little girl was dead. "Why troublest thou the Master any further?" Picture the anguish of that father, confident that if Christ had been there he could have cured the child; but too late in coming to Christ for help, and too late in returning home to receive a farewell word from his dear, dying daughter.

"But Jesus having straightway overheard the message being spoken," said unto the ruler: Be not afraid, only believe. In this assurance he exhibited his sympathy. He knew how the message from the ruler's house would affect the father, and try his faith. Hence the words of comfort when they were most needed. "The bruised reed he will not break," etc.

IV. (Vs. 37-40.) *Jesus at the house of mourning.* On arriving at the ruler's home, there were found evidences of death. The grief-stricken parents wept together. The hired mourners had already learned of the maiden's death, and were on hand before Jesus arrived. They were as prompt at a house of mourning as hack drivers at a funeral, or neighbors at a wake. Jeremiah (19: 17, 18.) alludes to these mourning women. Thomson says: "There are in every city and community women exceedingly cunning in this business. They are always sent for, and kept in readiness. When a fresh company of sympathizers comes in, these women make haste to take up a wailing."

Into the midst of such a scene, Jesus entered. With all these superstitious and absurd customs, Christ had no sympathy. As a reason for his contempt of them he announced the fact of the little girl's immortality. Death is but a sleep. The child sleeps. They laughed him to scorn. Such scoffers should not witness his miracle, therefore he quietly put them out of the house, and was left alone with the parents, and Peter, and James, and John. These three witnessed his transfiguration and were with him in Gethsemane.

V. (Vs. 41-43.) *The dead made alive.* *Talithi Cumi*—words of endearment, "Rise my child!" A word from him brought the dead to life. It was a word of almighty power, of infinite compassion, just such a word as restores sinners to newness of life. This miracle, like others, has been attacked, but it still stands a monument of Christ's divine power. To us it seems a mystery, but it was just what might have been expected from the holy Son of God.

"It was contrary to nature that ruthless death should sever the bands of love, which God himself has knit, but not that a young man of Nain, or a Lazarus, should be released from the fetters of death through a mighty word."

Jesus Christ still has power over death. "In Christ shall all be made alive." Immortal we all are, yet immortal beings may be dead in trespasses and sins. In Christ only can they rise to newness of life. Borrowing parents may rejoice in Christ's power over death. "O death where is thy sting! O grave where is thy victory! but thanks be unto God which giveth us," bereaved or dying, "the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

"Dr. Dykes. Julia McNair Wright says: 'While, doubtless, far from being the greatest preacher in London, Dr. Dykes seems to possess many good qualities which these others individually lack. He is a more doctrinal preacher than Dr. Parker; more scholarly than Spurgeon; warmer than Newman Hall; richer and more graphic than Dr. Cummings.'"

Progress in India, but Caste still Rampant.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—This is the age of enterprise, advancement, progress. Even in inert, slow India, signs of progress are conspicuous in various respects; but in none, perhaps, more obvious than in the matter of traveling. In illustration, I give an item of personal history.

In 1857, the year of the great Sepoy mutiny, in simply going to Madras from Melur, sixteen nights were passed on the journey in a common ox-cart. Now, very recently, in this hot season, myself and wife went to Madras and back in fifteen days, and had eight full days in the city! The distance, both ways, is a little short of 800 miles, of which 106 were traveled in the primitive style of the ox-cart—this is about one-eighth of the whole journey, taking full five days of the seven spent in travel. With the mercury at nearly 100 degrees in the shade, riding in the train in the day-time was not over pleasant; but as a large part of the journey, at least 480 miles, was in the night, it was very comfortable, save only the dust, and this is a railway grievance the world over. The comfort of the American sleeping-car has not yet reached India, though I am glad to hear of American palace cars in old England. The sleeping-car may, perhaps, reach India in a generation to come. There is much talk, discussion, planning and invention even, of ways to mitigate the heat of this tropical clime, and so to make rapid travelling by rail more comfortable. Success, I believe, small as yet; however, it is likely to come, and will add greatly to the comfort of foreigners in this land of the sun-king's inexorable rule.

In Madras, another item of progress was the sight of street-railways, or "trams," as they are here called. The cars were waiting in a temporary structure on the Madras beach, each car having two roomy compartments, one for "first-class," and the other for "second-class" passengers.

In recent times (the great caste hindrance to the contrary notwithstanding) striking progress is shown in the fact that numbers of Hindus go to England to be educated, especially in the law. A native of Ceylon, of my acquaintance, went to England some years since, became a "barrister-at-law" of Lincoln's Inn, and even succeeded in marrying an English lady! He returned to Ceylon and India, and after a remarkable career, died last year, and is buried in the little cemetery at Kodikanal, the health-retreat of the American Madura Mission, on the Palani mountains. He was the author of several pamphlets and books. One of the former is now before me, and is entitled, "A Letter to the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., on Social Morality in India, and the Necessity for Legislation, by Henry Francis Mutukien, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate of the High Court of Madras, and the Supreme Court of Ceylon."

Last year, at the meeting of the National Association for the promotion of Social Science, held in Norwich, England, there were present three Hindus, two of them Brahmans, from Madras, and the third, Kumaruswami, of Ceylon. The former spoke or read on the subjects of "Prisons in India" and "Indian Education," while the latter (who has been, I believe, many years a member of the legislative council of Ceylon) discoursed on the "Proper aim of Education in the East." He insisted that at present the chief intellectual want of India is scientific and industrial education, and (best of all) the enlightenment and education of Hindu women. "Mere literature and history" he appears to rate very low compared with "knowledge of facts," and he wishes for the time when "a Hindu crew, commanded by a Hindu captain, should steam into New York or London, in a steamer built by Hindus in Bombay or Calcutta." It is a bold flight of imagination, and whatever may be thought of the prospect of its realization, it is certainly a notable sign of the times that Kumaruswami, of Ceylon, should be found eloquently pleading it before the Social Science Congress at Norwich, in England.

Above, I have alluded to the caste dif-

ficulty in going to England. How serious a matter this is, even now, when India is progressing in the way that has been intimated, is shown by the following from a late Bombay *Guardian*, edited by that remarkable man, George Bowen: "A good deal of sympathy is expressed for the widow and children of Mr. Kursondass Mooljee, excluded from caste because their husband and father many years ago went to England. Attempts to annul the exclusion have been persistently resisted. At a meeting lately held, it was, however, decided, that if they went to Benares and performed certain ceremonies, and gave 500 rupees for a temple, they might be admitted; and the papers are expressing their satisfaction that in this way they are to be restored. Now we look at the matter very differently, and consider that one who gets into such a caste as that is much more to be compassionated than one who is excluded from it. We should pay a good deal more to get out of it than to get into it. We have heard of slaves who declined the offer of liberty when it was made to them, but then their masters were particularly kind and considerate. The gentlemen who have the management of this Kapole caste have sufficiently shown what sort of rule they delight in, when they ostracise even the youngest member of the family of one who was guilty of no sin but that of crossing the ocean for the enlightenment of his countrymen. He might have committed any number of rascalities and immoralities, and they would still have given him the right hand of fellowship, but he drank the water that God sent down from heaven in Great Britain, and he and his must be treated as sinners of the deepest dye." What the "certain ceremonies" are may be guessed from this humiliating fact, occurring some years since in Benares. A learned man, of high caste, in government employ, was unfortunate enough to accept the hospitality of a wealthy goldsmith! This was resented by his caste, and the disgrace was atoned for by a penance imposed (and submitted to) of fasting eight days, repeating a sacred text a *lac* of times, (i. e., 100,000) walking fifty miles in five days, bare-foot, and cleansing his mouth by filling it with cow-dung! This is indeed a striking instance of the crushing power still exercised by caste prejudice at this late day.

Yours sincerely,
T. S. BURNELL.
MELBURY, India, May 6th, 1874.

Point Venus, Tahiti.

BY REV. GEO. MORRIS.
This beautiful and picturesque point is interestingly connected with astronomical science, navigation, and missions.

At this point, more than a century ago, the renowned Captain Cook, with a number of scientific gentlemen, observed the transit of Venus, which event gave this locality the name it now bears. A stone is still pointed out as marking the exact spot upon which the observation was taken. Near by is a beautiful tamarind tree which flourishes most luxuriantly, and is called "Capt. Cook's Tree," from its being said to have been planted by him.

In the annals of navigation the point is well known on account of visits of the early circumnavigators. In Matavai Bay, on the western side of Point Venus, the *Dolphin* was anchored in 1767. The *Bounty*, under the command of Captain Bligh, also anchored there. The "Mutiny of the *Bounty*" is doubtless familiar to all. It was to this point the mutineers returned, and from here, with natives of Tahiti, they set off and landed subsequently on Pitcairn's Island. The king of Tahiti, expecting Captain Bligh to return, caused a large oval house to be erected upon this point. In honor of the person for whom it was erected, this house was called the "Fare Beritane," the English house.

But the principal interest that clusters around Matavai Bay and Point Venus is connected with the history of Christian missions. It was in this bay that the *Duff*, with her band of pioneer missionaries, anchored. It was upon this Point the missionaries landed and unfurled for the first time the banner of salvation on an island of the vast Pacific

Ocean. Here they commenced the magnificently glorious work of modern missions. From here, north, south, east, and west, the messengers of the Cross have borne the glad tidings of Jesus and his love to other groups of islands, whose inhabitants were sitting in darkness. Justly do the islanders, and especially the South Pacific Islanders, regard the mission to Tahiti, which commenced its labors on this historic point, as the *metua*—the mother of them all.

In March, 1797, as the missionaries were drawing near to this island, they sang the songs of Zion. After anchoring, they landed and were received with all ceremony. They were then conducted to the "Fare Beritane," which had been erected for Capt. Bligh and subsequently a piece of land in this locality was formally ceded by the king of Tahiti to Captain Wilson, of the mission-ship *Duff*, for the use of the missionaries. We can only note the simple facts concerning the events at this spot. Limited space prevents the enumeration of details, interesting as they are to the lovers of missions. Amongst the numerous interesting points to be found upon almost every island reclaimed from the realm of Satan and added to the kingdom of Jesus, none surpasses in interest, no other possesses the proud preeminence of Point Venus. Important as this point has been in science and still continues to be in navigation, it is of transcendent interest in Christian missions, because there that the cross of the crucified One was first unveiled to the wondering vision of the benighted islanders. It was thence the streams of life-giving gospel light shone brightly upon the islands around.

It may not be uninteresting to mention here that in recent years the French authorities have erected a beautiful light-house upon this famous spot. At a midnight service which the writer held on the last night of 1867, in the native church at this point, the lantern for the light-house was used to illuminate the building and afforded a fine opportunity to point out the way to the true light, Christ Jesus. On the next night, Jan. 1st, 1868, the lantern was placed in the light-house for permanent service. Since then, amidst the darkness of night it has sent its beams across the waters of the Pacific and has given light and direction to the weary voyager, from the same point whence the beams of gospel light and truth have given gladness and direction to multitudes of sin-weary souls voyaging o'er the ocean of life, and have so directed them that they have safely dropped anchor in the haven of eternal rest and are now forever safe. Point Venus, may the hallowed recollections that cluster around thee long continue and be greatly increased, to the salvation of man and the glory of God.

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"Like Me."

What would happen, do you suppose,
If the mignonette should say to the rose:
"The pride of roses I hate to see;
Why don't you keep near the ground like me?"

What if the rose should say to the phlox:
"My form and color are orthodox—
To please your Maker you've got to be
Precisely in all respects like me."

What if a grape should say to a pear:
"Why are you flaunting about up there?
Beware of swinging alone and free;
You ought to cling to a trellis, like me."

What if a river should say to a mill:
"If you weren't too lazy you'd turn a mill.
Study my method, and try to be,
A rushing, roaring river like me."

What if a swan should say to a crow:
"You belong to the race of so-and-so,
It's a deadly sin for you to be free;
Your only hope is in serving me."

What if a goose should teach a wren!
Or an eagle try to follow a hen!
What if the monkeys should all agree,
That there ought to be uniformity!

What if a man should say to another:
"Agree with me, or you're not my brother;
I have the truth as the oracles tell:
Go with me, or you'll go to hell!"

The Mechanics' Exhibition.

The Industrial Exhibition at the new Pavilion was successfully inaugurated on the 18th inst. Eleven o'clock was the hour appointed for the opening exercises, and at that hour an assemblage of five thousand persons was present.

The entrance to the Pavilion is on Mission street, and the general arrangement of the building was favorable. In front, on the platform, the managers were seated with Rev. Dr. Scott and Col. W. H. L. Barnes near the President, Mr. A. S. Hallidie; while at the rear were the band of fifty pieces, and the choir of five hundred voices.

The orchestra played the march from *Tannhauser* very brilliantly, under the leadership of George T. Evans. The prayer of Dr. Scott, and President Hallidie's address, were poorly heard, owing to the mechanical operations still in progress in various parts of the Pavilion.

We have space for a few passages in the President's remarks: "In a first pavilion of small dimensions, the first Industrial Fair was held in San Francisco seventeen years ago, upon ground now covered by the Lick House, the use of which was generously given by the philanthropist, James Lick. The mechanical arts were then meagerly represented, and a few specimens of wheat were exhibited by some persons considered visionary in those days, because they claimed that grain could be successfully cultivated in various portions of the State, with irrigation and proper care. The imagination had not then pictured the yield in 1874, of 31,000,000 bushels of wheat, or a surplus of 700,000 tons for exportation. The mechanical industries have also been growing steadily, and new ones are being continually developed; and the extent of California's future advancement can scarcely be predicted."

Mr. Hallidie spoke of the liberality of the people who had contributed so largely to the construction of the building, and many of whom had loaned money to the managers on mere faith in the success of the enterprise. A description was given of the materials used in the construction of the Pavilion, and references made to the ability and skill of the architect, Daniel Farquharson, and the constructor, Jonas Drury, whose labors had been faithfully and honestly conducted. A cordial welcome was extended to all during the six weeks of the exhibition.

At the close of the President's address, the orchestra rendered the overture to "William Tell" in admirable style.

Col. Barnes' very elaborate, and highly-colored oration was quite long, and so well delivered as to be heard throughout the Pavilion. The following is a short synopsis of his address. "There are forces in Nature still more potent than steam and electricity, which shall yet answer to the summons of some magician yet unknown, and bring mankind together in the bonds of a more universal commerce. Arts of war shall develop engines of destruction more deadly than the Gatling and Parrott cannon and the needle-gun; instruments of industry more useful than Elias Howe's shall yet bless every household. I believe all this; and that a system of political economy far more complete and just than that of to-day will be devised, which shall so adjust the relations between capital and labor as to provide honestly, self-sustaining labor for all, and which shall emancipate the worker from poverty and privation—a system which shall render labor strikes, lockouts, and leagues unnecessary, and make wealth a minister to the public good, and not a tyrant." Col. Barnes next advocated a thorough scientific education of our youth, claiming that protective tariffs had been of no benefit to the workingman, and had oppressed the many for the benefit of the few; and maintaining that the development of our manufacturing interests can only be secured by a thorough education of the industrial classes in the theory and practice of their several pursuits in technical schools. References were made to the system of technical education adopted by Germany, Austria, and France, and their consequent superiority, of late years, in many industries to Great Britain, which has begun to follow their example. The first technical school in the useful and mechanical arts in this country will soon be established in San Francisco through the noble munificence of James Lick, which it is hoped will lead to liberal appropriations

by the State and by Government, for such schools.

The lecturer trusted that the organizations of Patrons of Husbandry, Mechanics' Councils, &c., would secure the just political rights of all producers, and that the occupation of the intriguing politician would soon be gone.

The elevation and dignity of labor, protected by law, and sustained by the fostering care of the Government, is the remedy which shall harmonize the existing difficulties of society, lead to the mutual advantage of all, and put an end to the agrarian tendencies of the age.

After the singing of Hallelujah Chorus, President Hallidie announced the exhibition open.

It will take three or four days at least, for the exhibitors to move all their goods into position and properly arrange them.

Upon the main floor, the departments are not separated strictly in reference to the character and uses of the articles presented, but in the galleries the classification is excellent. The horticultural department in the wing at the right of the Mission street entrance, is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, and the position of trees, plants and flowers could scarcely be excelled.

From the gallery on the main floor a fine view can be had of the garden, which by gaslight has an oriental splendor.

The grass plots and gravel walks surpass those of the finest grounds of this city or suburbs, and the rarest exotics are intermingled with indigenous plants.

The Art Department is nearly completed, and the display is extensive. Mr. Fred Whymper, secretary of the committee of artists, has arranged the pictures with fine effect, and is preparing a catalogue. In addition to the works of local and Eastern artists, are some from the most prominent artists of Europe. Mr. Arthur Nahl, California's favorite artist, exhibits an excellent collection of Portraits in Crayon, Water Colors, Colored crayons and India Ink, and also two drawings by hand in crayon of two superb horses. The principal photographers have contributed a vast collection of landscape views and portraits, while chromos, crayons and porcelain paintings, statuary, plaster works of art, cameo cutting, engraving, lithography, silverware, jewelry, hair work and wax work, are all well represented in this department.

The furniture and upholstery are especially creditable to the manufacturers, who have made the most of the superb woods of this coast, and whose taste in design will compare favorably with Eastern workmanship. The musical department in the northwest corner shows a magnificent array of pianos and cabinet organs; chief among which, we notice The King of Pianos, the unrivalled Decker Brothers Piano, and the famous Mason and Hamlin Organs; while the billiard tables are finished in the highest style. The display of furs is unusually large and varied. Carriages and buggies of elegant finish are placed in the south gallery. The section of working machinery is still unfinished.

The display of saws at the north end is the finest ever made in this city, embracing every conceivable saw, from the most delicate used in cabinet work to the largest employed in lumber mills.

The array of agricultural implements is receiving many additions, and will constitute one of the leading features when complete. The assortment of scales and burglar-proof safes is already very satisfactory. The section devoted to bronzes and to iron and brass goods is very attractive, and the left side of the Mission street entrance has much improved since the exhibition opened. A good display is made upon the south side, of washing-machines, wringers, clothes driers, clothes horses, and wool-washing machinery.

The exhibits of wool, cotton, and silk, though fine in quality, are still very small; and it is hoped for the credit of our State, that this branch of industry will receive large accessions.

The general appearance of the Pavilion is exceedingly attractive. The flags and decorations are in the best of taste, and the three large fountains playing in the sunlight add greatly to the brilliancy of the interior.

The "Mechanics' Fair Daily," an eight page paper, is published at the Pavilion, devoted to topics connected with the exhibition. A new programme of music is presented each evening, and this constitutes one of the most agreeable features.

The attendance continues large, and will undoubtedly increase as greater perfection is attained in the various appliances.

In our next issue we shall give further details of this interesting exhibition, and trust all the departments may by that time be filled.—California Reporter.

German Notions in Regard to Temperance and the Sabbath.

Mahomet was the first prohibitionist. The recent attempt to take a text from the Koran, and force it into the creed of Christendom, is regarded, by our German citizens, as a blunder from the sanitary point of view, and as tyrannical from that of politics. They feel no call to become Mahometans; and why should they? Beer, cider, ale and wine are positively healthful, if pure and not heavy. That is simply a settled fact, that ought no longer to be in dispute. Wine, even the lightest, should be taken only at table or with food, never upon an empty stomach; beer or ale is wholesome also as a beverage to quench thirst,

strengthening to the stomach, soothing to the nerves, and yet a tonic. It should never be drunk standing and at a gulp; one should sit and sip it, as he would a cup of coffee. Taken thus, these light, cool, invigorating drinks are, out of all question, healthful, and the substitution of them among the Americans for some part of that ocean of hot tea and coffee which the nation imbibes would do much to prevent indigestion, and thereby to prevent that morbid craving of the stomach for which so many seek a relief in fiery stimulants. The digestion of these Germans is amazing. They eat often at late hours, and of food that would defy all the powers of an American stomach, yet dyspepsia is almost an unknown evil. The secret is an open one for him who has an open eye. The same means, again, which invigorates their health, making them from age to age heirs of strong stomachs and steady nerves, is worth more as a preventive of drunkenness than any possible prohibitory law would be, though there were forty thousand constables to a State, a Dr. Miner in every pulpit, and a Wendell Phillips on every platform. The Germans in America, then, see a systematic attempt to deprive them, by legal violence, of what is at once a wholesome food, a customary enjoyment, and a safeguard against drunkenness; and if they think such action oppressive, who could expect them to think otherwise?

Secondly, the Germans in America complain that they are compelled by law to observe the Sunday in the American way. They have their doctrines of the day, which is that of the Christian Church in their native country; they land upon our shores, find a church with a different doctrine, and find, moreover, that they are compelled to conform to it by the civil law. Assume now, that the American doctrine is theologically the right one; that the Sunday is, in our sense, holy time; that its observance of such is matter of religious duty; and that those who fail at this point commit a sin, for which they will surely be punished hereafter; is it, however, the business of the State to enforce religious duties as such? Is it the business of the State to decide between different theological conceptions, espouse one as against another, and bring the strong arm of the law to its support? Here is a distinction between what is right as theological doctrine, and what is right as an exercise of civil authority, which our people too commonly overlook. So long as the Germans rest from labor, do not disturb the civil order, do nothing but what is innocent from the purely civil point of view, the Commonwealth should hold them as citizens guiltless, however heretical otherwise their conception and use of the day may be. Undoubtedly our laws go further and contemplate the legal enforcement of the Sunday as a religious day. The German citizens cannot understand this. What they have been taught from youth up, and by Christian teachers, to regard as innocent before God and man, is found to be prohibited by law, and prohibited, beyond dispute, on theological grounds; and this, too, in the very country they have come to, expecting to find a perfect separation of Church and State. They are offended, irritated,—quite without grounds, shall we say?

What Five Years will Do.

Those who would understand what may be done in a few years on a small piece of land in Los Angeles valley, should read the following: Five years ago, J. E. Reed purchased eighty acres of land just west of the Adams street terminus, for which he paid \$700. It was bare ground and entirely unimproved. To-day the entire plot is surrounded on every side by Monterey cypress. On the north side two rows of trees—one each of cypress and eucalyptus—are set out. Inside of the green-walled inclosure is the work of Mr. Reed. His nursery contains 4,000 orange-trees, that are five years old, and 40,000 younger trees, some of them lime and lemon, but the great majority orange. There is also an orchard of apple peach and pear trees. The lime grove contains 160 five-year-old trees. The proprietor is preparing to set out an orange-grove of forty acres. The remainder of his land he will plant with other varieties of semi-tropical trees. When irrigation was necessary, it was done entirely with water raised by horse-power. Mr. Reed, however, has just purchased a large Wilcox steam-lifter, which he will use for raising water hereafter. The value of this little piece of ground is, perhaps \$30,000 to \$35,000. The five-year-old orange-trees are worth \$2.50 each, to say nothing of the 40,000 smaller trees, the lime-grove, and the long lines of cypress. It is a valuable and beautiful home, and has all grown out of the ground in five years. What Mr. Reed has done, hundreds are doing, and thousands may do. But here comes in the question, what are we to do, and on what are we to live, during the five years that our trees are growing? The answer is, cultivate your ground—raise grain and small fruit. Your nursery will take up but a small space, and the remainder of your eighty acres you may plow and sow—and reap. This is the way Mr. Reed lived and thrived, and others may do as he has done.—Los Angeles Herald, August 6th.



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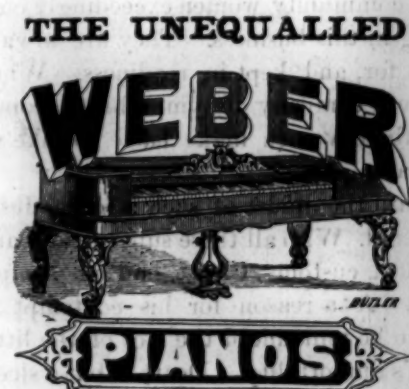
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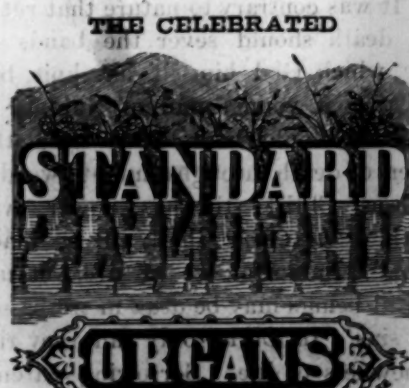


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Literary Notices.

READERS AND SPEAKERS.—From A. Roman & Co. we receive two collections of pieces for reading and speaking, with the following titles:

THE READING CLUB AND HANDY SPEAKER. Being selections in Prose and Poetry, serious, humorous, pathetic, patriotic and dramatic, for Reading, and Recitations. Edited by Geo. M. Baker. No. 1. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 16mo. 92 pp.

THE COLUMBIAN SPEAKER. Consisting of choice and animated pieces for Declamation and Reading. Selected and adapted by Loomis J. Campbell and Owen Root, Jr. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1874. 16mo. 240 pp.

Both of these collections are tastefully published; they are very handy in form; there are no long disquisitions on elocution; the pieces are generally short, and a large number are fresh, contributions being made from some of the current magazines and from so new and so unlike publications as "Hans Breitman" and Carl Schurz's "Eulogy on Charles Sumner." We presume, also, that while not cheap, the books are at the same time not dear.

The Southern Review is the quarterly published under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and conducted by A. T. Bledsoe, LL.D. It is conducted with spirit. If any one doubts this let him read the article in July number entitled, "The Southern Review and Infant Baptism," in which Dr. Bledsoe proceeds to cut up—that is not too coarse a word for it—Rev. C. W. Miller, A. M., a brother in the same dear church. But whatever be the sins of this particular paper, they are not the sin of dullness. Neither does that fault lie at any of the doors of this periodical. The papers are really interesting. Thus we have in the present number articles on "The Race for Empire in Europe," "The Relation of the Church to Education," "English Home-Life," which is an appreciative notice of the memorial of the Hare family; "Fore Knowledge and Free Will," "Heroines of Old and New Romances," "The Irish Peasantry," "Alexandria in the Fifth Century." In the Notices of New Books is evidence of the feeling for Rev. C. W. Miller which we have heard indignant persons express toward Hoodlums—the editor aches to be after his scalp; he cannot keep his hands off of him. Dr. Bledsoe is a decidedly positive editor, and we should not quarrel with him unless we had very much time to kill.

A SUGGESTIVE ARTICLE.—In the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, during the present year, have appeared two articles from the pen of Dr. Thomas Hill, a Unitarian pastor, formerly President of Harvard College, and one of the most eminent of mathematicians. He was also a warm friend and helper of Agassiz, being a practical scientist. These articles are entitled, "The Natural Foundations of Theology." In the course of the second article we noticed the following passage, which is worthy of the consideration of those who are accustomed to reason from material analogies: "The sense of the certainty of retribution for sin sometimes leads to the doctrine that the effect of sin is inevitable and that forgiveness is impossible. The difficulty of free and full forgiveness, from God or from man, is keenly felt, even when forgiveness is not pronounced impossible. Yet on the other hand, there is a native admiration of mercy; so that mercy has always been accounted more than justice. The Christian religion is not, therefore, unreasonable or incredible in its offers of forgiveness; in its assurance that the sacrifice on Calvary may take away our sins. The inviolability of law does not imply the inevitability of punishment. * * * The physical consequence of sin may sometimes be avoided, despite the inviolability of physical law; sometimes not a scar remains from a wound, nor a trace of weakness from the bed of sickness; why is it then impossible that the Great Physician can heal a soul from the leprosy of sin without leaving a scar or any sign of weakness?"

RHYMING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Dr. T. L. Cuyler tells the story of a wag who claimed that he could make a rhyme out of any two words that could be given him. A friend offered a wager that he could not manage the words "Sennacherib" and "Jehoshaphat." But the wag promptly responded with this quatrain,—

"There was a man Sennacherib
Who said that he could crack the rib
Of any but Jehoshaphat,
He could not hit his—he was so fat."

LITTELL.—*Littell's Living Age*, published at Boston every Saturday, by Littell & Gay, for \$8 annually, during the last few weeks has had some very valuable papers. Such papers are those with the following titles, "Assyrian Discoveries," "Romance of the Japanese Revolution," "Mr. Browning's Place in Lit-

erature," "On the Personal History of Lord Macaulay," "The Place of Homer in History and in Egyptian Chronology," "The Poets at Play." We hardly need to say that the lovers of good stories will have found pleasure in "Alice Lorraine" and a "Rose in June." What a library of current literature and thought is contained in the 122 volumes of this periodical.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL MEETING.—The National Educational Association held its fourteenth annual meeting at Detroit during three days of last week. There were over six hundred delegates present, representing twenty-nine States and two Territories, and many of the papers read were of great interest. Among these were papers on academies, by President Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College; the elective system of studies in college, by Professor Peabody, of Harvard; normal school courses, by Professor John Ogden, of Ohio; graded school management, by Hon. E. E. White, of Toledo; the profession of the teacher, by Professor W. R. Abbot, of Virginia; preparatory schools, by President Porter, of Yale; a national university, by President White, of Cornell; co-education of the sexes, by Professor J. H. Hosmer, of the University of Missouri; a paper by Professor Orton, of Vassar College, embodying the results of his experience in the higher education of women; and one by Dr. E. H. Clarke, author of "Sex in Education," on "The Building of the Brain," with special reference to its bearing upon the education of the two sexes. Papers were read and discussions had on other topics of special interest to teachers and school boards. The papers by Dr. Clarke and President White attracted the most attention, and the Association adopted a resolution urging "the establishment of a true National University."

THE JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.—During the sessions of the Educational Association, Mr. Creery, Superintendent of the Baltimore schools, explained the nature of the bequests which John Hopkins made there for a grand University, and which amount to about \$8,000,000. Unless the proposed National University is established soon, the John Hopkins University seems likely to take rank as by far the first educational institution in America. It is understood that already the trustees of the fund have had some negotiations with President Eliot, of Harvard, looking toward his taking charge of the institution at a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

PRES. WHITE'S AUCACITY.—The following is the epitome furnished by telegraph of Pres. White's paper on "A National University." We should hope that a cultivated and intelligent man like him did not spend quite so much force as is represented here on the "Sectarian Colleges." Would it not be well to define this term? Is a university that taboos religion any less sectarian than a college which simply stands by that "good and faithful saying" of which Paul speaks? "President White was caustic in his criticisms upon opinions of Dr. McCosh and President Eliot, and exceedingly vigorous in his assaults upon the sectarian and small colleges." For instance, he declared that the true principle of thorough education is a concentration of resources. England sees this principle; Germany sees it, and they both adopt it. The United States does not. As a result we have 364 colleges, most of them with miserable inadequate and incomplete libraries, faculties, laboratories, and apparatus. Good college professors are so hampered and harassed by the want of means and apparatus, and by the sectarian spirit, as to become helpless as educationists. He further criticized the sectarian colleges as generally asylums for unsatisfactory clergymen whose muddiness is mistaken for depth, on the same principle that a dull preacher must necessarily be a profound scholar. The principal work of these colleges consisted in passing round the hat for unwelcome contributions, and denouncing all opposition to their system as ungodliness. He also denounced the sectarian college system as opposed to the institutions of the country, being undemocratic in its tendencies. The address was largely in the audacious vein."

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Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulder, Constipation, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1874.

DISCONTINUING.—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever an order is plainly and properly given, (name and POST-OFFICE) and arrears are paid at our published rate.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. Klose, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome.

The Congregational Club meets every Monday at 1:30 P.M., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

The Trustees of the Pacific Theological Seminary have received from the Rev. W. A. Tenney, of Astoria, Or., the present of a copy of the works of Doddridge, in five volumes. The giver will please accept the thanks of the officers of the Seminary for his contribution to the library of the institution.

We received, last week, an invitation, beautifully designed and printed, from our classmate, (Yale, 1842) the Rev. B. Hart, of Fair Haven, Connecticut, to attend the silver wedding of himself and wife, the 21st of August. Either the way was too long, or the notice was too short; we were not at the celebration. We congratulate our brother on the social dignity to which he has attained, and on the fact that he is again pastor of the same flock as that which he was feeding at the time of the original wedding. May he live to celebrate his golden wedding among the same good people.

We have lately received, and looked through, the annual reports of the American Education Society, and of the American Home Missionary Society. They are somewhat voluminous, and show industry, carefulness, and devotion on the part of their officers. We have great sympathy for them in their financial straits, and the special embarrassments of the past year. We hope they are not to have these experiences repeated. The cheerfulness and courage maintained by these societies amid trials, criticisms, and various other difficulties excite our special wonder. We hope their brave spirit and steadfast zeal are to have a legitimate reward, and that they are to hold a still higher place in the regards and prayers of all the churches of the land.

The constitutionality and other merits of the Local Option law were argued before the Supreme Court last week. "The battle of the giants" lasted three days, and then the Court arrested the argumentation for want of time. The decision is yet to be reached, and written, and read, and no one of us on the outside knows what it will be. We know what it ought to be, in our view of what is right, fit, and best, as well as in view of what justice and expediency require. Some of those who heard the pleadings and arguments regard the positions taken by Sanderson and Baldwin in favor of the law, as remarkably strong and unassailable. We have also a very good degree of confidence in the ability, fairness, and honor of our Supreme Court; though we are aware that it has not adhered to the doctrine of "Stare decisis," and has made decisions in conflict with each other. But these conflicts have come rather from changes in the personnel of the court than from changes in the thinking and ruling of the Bench. We do not see how the Local Option law can be upset without upsetting other laws whose constitutionality has either been frequently affirmed or which has never been assailed. We therefore await the decision with a large measure of assurance that it will affirm the constitutionality and the rightfulness of the law.

The Mechanics' Fair was very happily and enthusiastically inaugurated last week, and is now in the full tide of success, with all its departments as complete as they will be at any time. The huge structure is alive with the wonderful creations of human ingenuity, art, and skill. Here is a passage from the opening address of Col. Barnes: "I believe that there is coming what we more need than quicker transportation for body, property, or mind, than mere economic machinery, and greater comforts for the greater number, to wit: a system of political economy more complete than the unsatisfactory one of today, and whose special mission it shall

be to put a perpetual end to the struggle between the unhappy possessor of capital and the no less miserable possessor of muscle; a system which shall prevent the rich from grinding the faces of the poor, and keep the poor from envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness toward the rich; a system which shall give to aggregated wealth, in corporate or other guise, its due meed of respect and influence and make it the minister instead of the tyrant of the individual; a system which shall so determine the relations of the troublesome many to those of the alarmed few, that none shall be left idle and everything shall be accomplished which is to be done, while leaving none without the means of honest and self-sustaining employment; a system which shall adjust the rightful claims of all to share in the general prosperity, and under whose benign sway the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few shall cease to be the cause of discontent and agrarian envy, which shall render labor strikes, lock-outs, and leagues impossible and unnecessary, and teach the lowly, by a new and happy experience, to regard the rich as their best trustees, holding for their good and administering for their benefit; and above all, a system of education in the arts of peaceful industry which shall bring the masses to aid in their toils, as hitherto the discipline of armies has taught them to knit the sinews of battle for bad government as well as for good; a government—and I care not how absolute it shall be—which shall bend its highest energies and make its most lavish appropriations to producing the trained soldier of the plow-share, the anvil, and the loom, as well as the hero of the sword, and by whom shall be borne more proudly the iron cross of industry, gilded with the glow of the harvest and the blaze of the furnace-fire, than the other now displays its decorations of honor stained with the crimson of blood."

Bismarck manages an estate of his own when at home. Lately, at Kissenegg, he went into a hay-field and used a scythe very skillfully, to the astonishment of the peasants. One of them said to him, having no suspicion that he was the great Chancellor, "You seem to be a good farmer, sir, and can use a scythe better than I, who have worked with one more than forty years." "Well, my dear fellow," replied Bismarck, "one gets acquainted with many things in one's life, and what I do I like to do properly." The prince took leave of the people, shaking hands with the man who had lent him the scythe, and congratulating all on the prospect of a good harvest. He was hardly out of sight of the poor peasants when a stranger, who had watched the scene, came up and asked if they had any idea with whom they had spoken. "No," replied the lender of the scythe, "but at any rate he seems to be a good farmer, and I ought to be a judge." "Well," replied the stranger, "he is no less than Prince Bismarck." "What!" exclaimed the peasant, bewildered, "it was he used my scythe! Then I would not part with it for any money." Saying this, he looked at his implement as tenderly as a mother at her child. But a few hours after the event, it was known, of course, throughout the watering-place, and everybody, especially the English residents, proceeded to see the spot and scythe, and to converse with the happy owner. The Englishmen were desirous of buying the scythe, and were overbidding one another in their offers to the peasant; but he refused to part with it, saying, in his broad Bavarian dialect: "It is a treasure to me now, and I will keep it, but everybody may see it." We have no doubt that any one of the editors of this paper could use a scythe as deftly as Prince Bismarck, but how in the world shall we manage to get up a sensation about it, and get our performances with one bruited all over Europe?

"Sir Bartle Frere, soon after returning from Zanzibar, called at the office of the London Missionary Society, and made the following statement: 'When sailing along the northern coast of Madagascar on a Sunday morning, he saw a native town. He went on shore in a boat, feeling an anxiety to see what a native Malagasy town was like. He took along with him a native interpreter. They found all the streets deserted. Sir Bartle Frere inquired the reason of this, and was told, 'the people are praying, sir.' He was then conducted to a large shed, where 2,000 people were devoutly attending the worship of God. He listened attentively, and never saw nor heard a service conducted with such devoutness and propriety. At the end of the service, some went away, the others remaining. Through the agency of the interpreter he was told that the people were next about to hold a communion service. Sir Bartle sat down with them at the Table of our Lord,

when the worshippers produced a beautiful communion service, all wrought by native silversmiths. 'Never in all my life,' added Sir Bartle Frere, 'had I seen a Communion service conducted with such propriety.' The station referred to was fully three hundred miles from the nearest European station; and, when it was asked how the people came in possession of the truth, he was told that it had been conveyed thither in 1846 by two native slaves, who were sold at the capital, and who had previously been under missionary influences." The story of Christianity in Madagascar is one of the marvels of our times. The almost sudden turning of a whole people to the Lord in that island encourages the hope that revolutions as speedy, and changes as beneficent, may yet occur in other parts of the world, and even in farthest Asia.

"Lord Radstock is a man who several years ago gave away his personal fortune and devoted himself wholly to the work of an evangelist. His labors in St. Petersburg have been among the most aristocratic classes. The *Grash-damine*, a St. Petersburg journal, gives an account of his operations there. 'Balls are forgotten,' says this journal, and 'fine dresses discarded; the fair owners having taken to loving Christ and receiving instructions from a modern English apostle. Even the male portion of our fashionable Society is beginning to be affected with a predilection for Protestantism. Lord Radstock has daily received ten or twelve invitations to hold forth in aristocratic saloons on the doctrines of Christ. He has also been preaching at the American church, delighting a numerous female audience by sermons on Protestant truth, delivered in the French and English languages. Wherever he shows himself, in public or private meetings, our ladies entreat him to teach them how to love Jesus. To be an eye-witness of one of these assemblies opens the mind to a great deal. At an early hour the room is filled to overflowing with princesses and countesses. They are all clad in black or gray, are accompanied by their little children, and hunger and thirst after the spiritual food they have come to receive.' It is certainly cheering to receive such items of intelligence from Russia. The government of that empire is showing some reactionary tendencies, and it is charged that the recent persecutions and prohibitions in the Turkish Empire have received their instigation from Russia, a country which regards itself as heir presumptive to all western Turkey. This may be so; but the Muscovite power will fall out of all American regards if it becomes narrow, bigoted, and persecuting."

Are Children Society's Promise?

It is by no means unusual for philanthropic workers to say, "Our hope is in the children." Many a baffled minister says it, as he is obliged to confess that he makes no inroads into the ranks of his congregation. Sunday-schools are inspired by the sentiment. Undoubtedly we have a right to expect large harvests when we sow in tender minds. Without question everybody must admit that the reformation and advances of the past half-century have, in a majority of cases, been due in their origin or their special power to this notion, which the successors of Raffles have brought into far greater prominence than it ever had before.

But the fearful word which now appears so frequently in California writings and speeches, "Hoodlumism," sets itself up in dreadful array against the idea we have mentioned. For who are these rowdyish boys that do the many mischiefs daily chronicled in our Bay papers? As Sunday-school workers we wish it were true that they are, as occasional writers describe them, the children of shame and poverty, waifs of the criminal classes, uncared for vagrants, "wharf-rats"; it would not hurt us so much if we could feel that they were chiefly such, or that their tongues all betrayed the fact that the Romish church was responsible for them. Many of the boys are of these two classes. Take your texts from them, you who would declaim against the social curse, or you who are ready to hurl in the (false) teeth of tottering Rome new accusations of her execrable mischiefs. But, "come nearer to me brethren"; tell it not in Ashkelon!—only ponder well what we say: many of these Hoodlums are children of so-called good families, Protestant families, respectable families. The men who bail these miscreants out of the Police Court are often well known "on 'Change."

When Chinamen are murdered, school-buildings burned, ladies insulted in suburban avenues, picnics be-harped, the anxious mothers of arrested culprits are not rarely leaders of society. "Our

hope in the children?" O mores! O infantes! Well may the leading lawyers orate, and the foremost bankers donate, and the most clarion-voiced dailies proclaim that "Our Boys" need attention. But Oh, philanthropist, whose whole life is devoted to humanity's uplifting; Oh, heart that loves Christ wholly and makes His work thy sole business; Oh, good women, salt of our earth, whose delicate sense of the true, the beautiful, and the good, whose patient loyalty to God has done more for the world than any other human factor! Are you satisfied with the speeches, the schemes, the institutions which have so promptly, so confidently been proffered as solutions of the Hoodlum problem? No, the evil is not cured; the remedy is not effectual. The forward proposers of reform have accomplished nothing for the boys. The pumps are manned vigorously enough, but the water gains on our ship. What will California be when these fellows are voters, merchants, lawyers, officials, controllers? Forsooth, our boys are not all hoodlums; yet this element is an alarmingly large one.

How can we master the situation and free our community? Let one more pen attempt to prescribe. The fathers are to blame. There you have it. A bright boy, ready to see and swift to understand, reflects his father's example; in many cases his ardent makes the copy surpass the original in sharpness and bold stroke. If he does not find his own father practising immoralities, but sees them in the life of gentlemen whom his mother welcomes cordially in her parlors and whom his father patronizes and fraternizes along the walks of business; if they are the notorious habits of prominent individuals in the city, and still the practices do not lead good men to turn away from them; if he sees his parents and other trusted friends treat liquor-sellers as if their traffic was holy; gamblers as if they were the "gentlemen" they were forever talking about; stock-sharps as if they were less robbers than highwaymen; in short, pay no attention to the moral character of gentlemen, either in social intercourse or business patronage, your boy would be a fool not to become a Hoodlum! Cover him all you will under the wings of a Sabbath-school and family catechising, even call to him with paternal anxiety to keep out of harm's way—your youngling will escape you. Out of the dove's nest shall fly a hawk. The children who looked on when the Vigilance Committee smote down high-handed vice did not become Hoodlums. The square opposition of their fathers and mothers to the practices of the vile led the children to believe in righteousness.

The remedy of Hoodlumism, is twofold. First convert these grown men who are leasing their houses to persons of bad repute; who are advocates in court of well-known knavery; who spend their thousands to overthrow the temperance movement, because by the accursed traffic in men's souls they have their wealth; whose ranks are occasionally thinned out by the bullets of paid mistresses; whose oaths and ribaldry are mingled with their open conversation; who unhesitatingly approve their aim in life to be money-making *anyhow*, and who glory in the free life of this liberal city. Convert these men. Unspotted these leopards, bleach these Ethiopians. Cannot? And did not our Master transform such publicans? Is the gospel only for women and children? By all your faith in him whose name we bear, convert these men.

But meanwhile arouse the fathers and mothers who are personally of good character, but who have been doing so much harm by their patronage and approval of evil men. "Ye that love the Lord, hate evil," says the Word of God. If the keen-eyed boys see their fathers refuse to buy goods of a man who practices villainy; decline the friendship of a gentleman engaged in a death-dealing avocation, and abhor to patronize bad people generally, the boy-calamity may be stayed. If children discover their elders taking especial interest in good young men, giving comfort and aid to applicants in proportion to the purity of their motives and the value of their work, it will help the reform. Set a prize before the virtuous, not money-prizes mainly, but the prize of approval and love, of fellowship and endorsement; and show unequivocal and unblushing detestation of wrong.

We do not disapprove of work for the children directly. But we are convinced that the current public opinion of our state is responsible for Hoodlumism, and that the fathers must be labored with first now; that our only hope of elevating and sanctifying the coming state is a reform in the practices and the attitude of the adults.

The assessed value of property in California is over sixty million dollars more this year than last.

The Greek Church.

From an article in a recent number of the *International Review* we make a single extract concerning this branch of the ancient church: The Orthodox Church, then, considered as an instructor of peoples and preserver of nations, undoubtedly merits a serious examination, since it has its particular mission, and strongly marked tendencies. While the Roman Church loyally avows its occasionally logical sympathies for an unlimited monarchy; while Protestantism naturally inclines to the democracy of Berne and of New York; our Church is, by its very origin, constrained to take an intermediary course, and to prepare the way in the eastern part of Europe for the triumph of parliamentary rule.

If, in the eyes of Rome, the Pope is indeed the infallible organ of revelation; if, for the Protestants of Zurich and Berlin, the Bible contains the law of faith; so the Orthodox believer considers the Christian brotherhood, which discusses, deliberates, and votes in ecumenical synods, as capable of the only legitimate interpretation of the Word of God. What are modern conventions, with their president, their orators, and their balloting, but councils of laymen who deliberate upon temporal interests, even as the members of the clergy, convened at Nice and at Ephesus, regulated the affairs of the Church? This similarity is so slightly hypothetical that facts give it daily striking confirmation. According as Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and Greece have become constituted as free States, they have received a parliamentary government. If Russia is an exception to the rule, it is owing to a multiplicity of causes, the examination of which would lead me too far away from my subject. It will be sufficient to observe that autocracy is recent among the Russians, and that the Mongolian invasion has introduced tendencies into their country in the highest degree foreign to those of the Slavics. But the Russian has one point in common with other Orthodox communities, in that it is always essentially national. In the prolonged struggle which the Russians have maintained with the Mongolians, the Church has always inspired and guided the most intrepid defenders of their country, even as she has sustained Armenia in her heroic resistance to the sectarians of Zoroaster. The Wallachian, Farkas, lieutenant of Michel-le-Brave, father of a family, and an ardent patriot, is the type of a Roumanian priest, who in time of need quitted the altar to aid in repulsing the warriors of Islam. It was a Greek prelate, the Archbishop Germanos, who in Peloponnesus (March 1821) first raised the standard of independence. I was told by Prince Milotsh Obrehovitch that a priest fought with him against the Ottomans. The celebrated *Vladika* (bishop prince) Peter II, the exploits of whose mountaineers I have heard him eloquently describe, by his energy and genius made himself the shield of Tsernagora (Montenegro).

We must not be surprised that in the minds of Eastern believers the Church is identified with the country itself. In the Catholic West, where the clergy are necessarily obliged to fix their eyes upon the Vatican, it would be difficult to find an equally intimate union between the people and their spiritual chiefs. It is indispensable, however, to understand it as far as possible, in order to acquire even the most superficial knowledge of the character and history of Orthodox nations. For want of this comprehension, the most well-meaning writers deceive themselves in regard to our essential moral interests, and in regard to our true tendencies. It does not here concern us to know whether our Church conforms exactly to the types traced in the gospel, nor whether it is a church in which this ideal type is realized. Whatever may be the response which is believed to be due to these questions, whose importance I do not wish to conceal, every impartial observer will concede that the Orthodox Church is universally popular in the countries in which it prevails. Can the same be said of all churches?

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The "Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific" will hold its monthly meeting in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, (Dr. Stone's) on Wednesday, September 2d, a 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting a proposed amendment to the constitution will be considered.

The praise-meeting at the Second Congregational church last Sunday evening was largely attended, and proved to be both a pleasant and useful service.

We have the good news that Rev. E. S. Lacy was able to be at church on last Sunday, and hopes for a speedy and full recovery from his recent hemorrhage.

Rev. James Cameron is expected to take charge of the Presbyterian church at San Bernardino.

Bros. Meserve and Stovall have held protracted meetings lately at Pacheco, Walnut Creek, and Clayton, which have been attended with great interest. At Pacheco several conversions are reported.

Rev. J. K. McLean is expected to arrive home from his vacation tour next Saturday, and to preach on Sunday.

On Thursday evening, Mr. H. H. Earle favored the friends and members of Plymouth Sunday-school with a very enjoyable entertainment, consisting of a magic lantern exhibition, followed by the performance of various acts ofleger-demain, at which the audience were continually startled by fresh surprises. Music and singing, rendered by several members of the congregation, were interspersed during the exercises. The proceeds of the entertainment, amounting to nearly fifty dollars, were for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

Among the obituary notices last week was one, copied from another paper, of the decease of the infant son of the Rev. Martin Post, of Stockton. In it there were some inaccuracies, and we are requested to state that the name of the child was Truman Stanley, and his age, four months and six days.

Rev. W. A. Tenney met with an accident last week while breaking a geological specimen, by a fragment of rock striking him in the eye, inflicting such painful wounds that he was unable to fill the pulpit at the Congregational Church on Sunday. Rev. W. J. Franklin, of Clatsop, performed the service in a very acceptable manner, both morning and evening.—*Weekly Astorian*.

Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, a goodly number of the members and friends of the Congregational Society met at the residence of Mr. Wm. Wilson, and proved by actual experience that a church social need not be either a silly or stupid affair.

We learn that on last Sabbath this Society unanimously voted to extend a call to Rev. Mr. Dickerman, of Iowa City, for the term of one year, upon a salary of \$1,600, which is remarkable for a Society only some three months old. Mr. Jams, who has had charge of the Society since its organization, will leave us this week. This gentleman has ingratiated himself, deeply into the affections of his large congregation during his short stay among us, and it is with unfeigned regret that they anticipate his going.—*Gilroy Advocate*.

The treasurer of the Diocese of California acknowledges, in the *Churchman*, the following receipts for the quarter ending July 21st, 1874: Diocesan Fund, \$814.10; Missionary Fund, \$1181.30; Convention Fund, \$93. Total, \$2088.40.

From the *Occident*: Twenty persons were added to the United Presbyterian church of this city, at its last communion. The audiences at the chapel of the Presbyterian Chinese Mission House, in this city, are so large as sometimes to crowd the room. The church connected with this mission has forty-seven members, thirty of whom were added to it during the last year.—It is reported in Los Angeles, that Dr. White will decline the call of the Presbyterian church in that city.—Rev. J. McClain is succeeding well in reviving the Presbyterian interest, at Eureka, Nevada.—Rev. Mr. Calhoun, from Philadelphia, is making an effort to establish a United Presbyterian church at San Jose.—Eighteen were received to the Central Presbyterian church in this city, on the last Sunday before Dr. Cunningham started for the East.—The Presbyterian church dedicated at Salinas, on the 2d inst., cost \$7,000.

Rev. Dr. Vidaver, of Congregation Sherith Israel, San Francisco, is seriously ill.—Methodist Sunday-schools have lately been organized at Monterey and Bartlett Springs.—The Catholic Church Fair at Crescent City, Del Norte County, netted upward of \$400.—The new Presbyterian church at Milpitas, Santa Clara County, will be dedicated on Sunday next.—Rev. T. H. McGrath, pastor of the Liberal Society of Virginia City, has been granted a leave of absence.—An Episcopal Mission has been organized at Wheatland, and a church edifice will soon be erected.—Rev. Green Clay Smith, pastor of the Baptist church at Frankfort, Ky., will shortly arrive in San Francisco.—Trinity Episcopal church, at Santa Barbara, was sold by the Sheriff on Monday last, to satisfy a decree of foreclosure and costs of suits, amounting in all to \$4,153.70.—The Presbyterian church in Healdsburg has invited Rev. Mr. McLeod, who was lately received into the Presbytery of San Fran-

cisco, to supply them for the ensuing year.—Rev. J. D. Franklin, of the Los Angeles Methodist Conference, has been compelled to cease work, on account of bronchial troubles. He is now in San Francisco receiving medical assistance.—The church property of San Francisco is valued at upwards of \$6,000,000, of which the Catholics own more than half.—Call.

Rev. H. C. Benson, D.D., editor of the *Advocate*, is at Salt Lake City, attending the meeting of the Utah Conference.—The M. E. church at Saugello is undergoing much-needed repairs.—The *Advocate* of last week prints a sermon by Rev. A. J. Nelson of Petaluma on "The Great Scandal." He takes the just ground that a man of world-wide and hitherto spotless reputation has, at least, equal rights under accusation, with Vasquez and men of his sort; and should be presumed innocent till he is proved to be guilty.—Thirty-five persons were received on probation at the camp-meeting near Plymouth.—During the last quarter, twenty-three have been added to the Methodist church worshipping in Kingsley chapel, Sacramento.

The East.

HENRY MARTYN'S HOPE REALIZED.—Henry Martyn once said: "Truly, if I ever see a Hindu a real believer in Jesus, I shall see something more nearly approaching to the resurrection of a dead body than anything I have yet seen." Now there are more than 200 pastors laboring in native congregations in India, and a considerable number of them are converted Brahmins.

MEXICO.—Five years ago there were only about six Protestant churches in Mexico. Now there are ninety-eight. A paper published in the city of Mexico says those who can remember when foreigners were pelted with stones if they neglected to remove their hats while a Catholic procession passed, "cannot but fully appreciate the wondrous change that has been effected in Mexico within the past decade. The difficult and delicate laborers of the Christian missionaries in Mexico have been thus far crowned with success." The missionary of the M. E. Church South, at the capital, says: "Our church attracts a great deal of attention. The door arches are nearly completed. It will present a beautiful front. We have now twenty-five men at work." He has for advice one of the best architects in the city, Mr. Bagally, an Englishman, who for twenty years was at the head of the School of Fine Arts in Mexico. The house, lot, and all, when completed, will not exceed \$7,000.

VALPARAISO.—The Valparaiso Record, of May 16th, says that "the convent system is expiring" in Chili, and mentions the recent suppression of two monasteries by episcopal authority. The reason alleged by an Archbishop of Santiago, in ordering the discontinuance of the Monastery at Quillota, was that there was an insufficient number of monks, and that the annual income of the establishment—\$344.35—was wholly inadequate for its support. Two years ago the Augustinian Monastery, in Valparaiso, was suppressed; also because of the paucity of monks and the scantiness of its revenues—\$660.20!

DEATHS.—The death of Bishop Henry John Whitehouse, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, occurred after a short illness, at his residence in Chicago, on Monday, 10th inst. The deceased Bishop was in the seventy-first year of his age.—Dr. Grand Pierre, of France, is dead.—The death of Rev. Gorham D. Abbot, LL.D., occurred at South Natick, Mass., on Friday, July 31st, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was distinguished in a family marked by genius, learning, and great success in the departments of education and religious literature. His brothers, Jacob, John S. C. and Charles E. Abbot, and his nephew, are all men of mark.

HIGH CHURCH PROPAGATION.—A singular specimen of the kind of work the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" has set itself to do in Madagascar is given by a correspondent of the *English Independent*. It seems that a chief of considerable power and influence in Madagascar had been expelled from the communion of a native church at a village called Anosizato, for immoral conduct. After his expulsion, he first went to the missionaries of the Norwegian Missionary Society in the capital city of Antananarivo, and sought admission to their church, and offered them his services. They said to him: "We can have nothing to do with you until you have been received by the church that turned you out." He then went to the Rev. Mr. Batchelor, the missionary in connection with the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, residing in Antananarivo, and by this gentleman he was received forthwith. Surprised at

this course of action, and thinking that Mr. Batchelor was acting in ignorance of the circumstances of the case, several missionaries took pains to inform him of the facts. Mr. Batchelor said he was already acquainted with much that they told him, but justified his course, saying, "God has put this man into my hands to convert." Through the influence of that chief, a church in connection with the Propagation Society was soon opened at Anosizato, the place where he had so recently been excluded from church for immorality.

SILLY WOMAN AND FLATTERED PREACHER.—The N. Y. *Observer* is moved just now to bear down hard, as in the following: "A silly woman, pious perhaps, but very soft and shallow, hears the stirring words of her eloquent pastor; is roused, warmed, soothed, exalted—she thinks edified—and straightway she believes him to be the man sent to do her good. She goes to his study to tell him so; how much enjoyment she finds in his words; or she writes him a letter and pours out her little soulful twaddle about her gratitude for what her dear pastor has done for her; how she is lifted up by his instructions; how she loves him as a friend given to be her guide and comfort, and so on, and so on, more and more, running into a markish sentimentality, a sickening man-worship, disgusting to every sensible person, but very nectar to a vain, worldly preacher, who seeks only to make his hearers feel good." Such people never go to their pastor to ask what they must do to be saved? It is to tell him how good they feel; how he is 'exalting' them, filling them with joy, peace and love. We cannot go into particulars without offending the tastes of every reader. We make our meaning plain. We wish to be understood as saying that what worldly preachers and sentimental women call 'communion of soul' and 'kindred spirits,' 'mutual help' and 'holy sympathy,' and words in the same strain, is not religion—it is not even religious. It is of the earth, earthly. It is 'carnal conceived in sin.' It is simply the lower nature, the human passion of one creature toward another."

DR. SCHLIEMANN AT ATHENS.—Dr. Schliemann writes to the *Academy* that he has solicited and obtained from the Greek Government permission to demolish, at his own expense, the great square tower in the Acropolis, known as the Venetian Tower, which seems to have been built in the fourteenth century. It occupies 1,600 square feet of the Propylaea, and consists of large square slabs of marble or common stone from various ancient monuments of the Acropolis and the theater of Herodes Atticus; it measures 80 feet in height, and its walls are five feet thick. By the demolition of this tower, which costs him £465, Dr. Schliemann renders a great service to science, for he brings to light the most interesting parts of the Propylaea, and is certain to find a vast number of interesting inscriptions, of which he has for three years the right of publication. The work began on the 2d inst., to the great delight of the Athenians, but to the grief of the thousands of owls by which the tower is inhabited. "But it is impossible," adds Dr. Schliemann, "to please every one in this world."

News Summary.

General Items.

The assessments in Nevada county foot up \$8,684.08.

There is not in Calaveras county a single settled Protestant minister.

Santa Barbara county contains 1,912 children of school age.

A Memphis paper defines advertising to be a "blister that draws trade."

There are 240 adult students enrolled at the State Normal School.

There are said to be at present thirty-eight women preachers.

A happy turn—Fortune. It is not common meter.

Five acres of onions, near Petaluma, last year, gave the cultivators a profit of \$950.

Five babies in two years is what a woman in San Juan, in Nevada county, has given birth to.

The school census children of Nevada county number about five hundred more this year than last.

That "little birds do in their nests agree," is no credit to the little birds, because it would never do for them to fall out.

The Catholics of Petaluma propose the erection of a new church building in that city, to cost upwards of \$10,000.

Philadelphia and vicinity has about eight thousand five hundred manufacturing establishments.

The Wristen brothers are commencing the erection of a warehouse, fifty by one hundred feet, near the Grangers' wharf at Antioch.

A reservoir 200 feet square is being constructed by the Virginia and Gold Hill Water Company near the Imperial-Emery hoisting works.

On the Lone Tree Ranch, Colusa county, belonging to L. H. McIntosh, the barley crop averaged 51 bushels to the acre, and wheat 35 bushels.

Goodall, Nelson & Perkins have moved their old office in East street to the new brick building on the corner of Sacramento and Market streets.

New discoveries of cinabar have recently been made in Santa Clara county, in the vicinity of Red Mountain. Prospectors are now in the field, and report that they have made a good find, but decline to give the precise location of their mine.

A corn-stalk, from Hartley's ranch at Los Ninos, measuring twenty-three feet in length, and weighing thirty-five pounds, was sent to the University of California for its collection.

The amount outstanding of unpaid Alameda county warrants at August 24th, was \$88,885.53. (The outstanding bonds of the county are \$179,944.16.)

Until further notice, a special sleeping-car will be run between Sacramento and Carson without change, leaving Sacramento Sundays and Wednesdays, and Carson Mondays and Thursdays.

The railway company are building a ticket office at the corner of the wharf at the wharf, at Oakland, for the accommodation of those who have not bought tickets on the cars.

Immense piles of grain are being stored at Colusa, Princeton, Jacinto, Grimes Landing, and Grand Island. Farmers are still holding their grain for an advance in the market.

Says the Ukiah "Dispatch": A good turnip is very much needed in Ukiah and Clearwater. By its distance could be shortened to 28 miles, and the cost of a good road would perhaps not exceed \$30,000.

Some of those engaged in handling agricultural implements state that already farmers are ordering plows and harrows for the coming campaign, and are actively engaged in preparing their ground for the next crop.

Part of the Alonsa's cargo of Tea reached New York on Saturday, 11 days from San Francisco and 30 days from Japan. This is the quickest time yet made. The cargo left here in two trains of 34 and 42 cars each.

The schooner Alfred Adams arrived on Saturday from Choumagin Islands with 56,000 Codfish. This is the second arrival this season. Round lots of the first cargo in 50-b bundles are offered at 5c per lb.

The difference in nature was well illustrated at the Boston Depot. Two sisters met. "O my dear sister," said one, enthusiastically, as they embraced. "You've been eating onions," said the other, calmly and fearlessly.

It is unlawful to take, kill, or destroy quail in the counties of San Bernardino and Los Angeles between the first day of August and the first day of April, and in all the other counties in the State between the fifteenth of March and the fifteenth of September.

The Alameda County Fire and Marine Insurance Company received their commission to commence business Tuesday. This is the first fire and marine insurance company ever organized on this coast since San Francisco.

A clothes-washing cylinder, which cleans sixty dozen shirts in an hour and a half, may be seen at the Contra Costa Laundry, Oakland. It is seven feet in diameter by seven feet high—made at the Oakland Iron Works. It cost \$1,000, and is a home invention; patent applied for.

An ambitious mamma complained to the music teacher that her daughter was going back in her music. "Why so, Madam?" said the professor. "Because," she replied, "Seraphina tells me that her last piece was in five sharps, and the one she is now learning is only two!"

The Sacramento beet sugar will this year make 800 tons first-class white sugar from its now ripening and ripened beets. If this shall bring 11 cents per pound, there are \$176,000 saved to the State of California, for all this money goes for labor.

A few days ago Ignacio Miramontes sold William Johnson's tract of land, located at Half Moon Bay, San Mateo county, for \$178 per acre. The present year his land was assessed at \$75 per acre, and a few days ago reduced by the Board of Equalization to \$60 per acre.

The San Francisco Dredging Company have contracted to dredge Sonoma County below the steamboat bridge. The work will be commenced immediately, and will cost \$2,750, which amount is to be advanced by citizens. Application will be made to the next Legislature for reimbursement by the State.

Several artesian wells, recently bored in Los Angeles valley, are throwing out full streams. Wilson & Shook are progressing in laying out their new town of Albamora and the Lake Vineyard property, in Los Angeles county. They have completed a distributing reservoir of the capacity of 1,200,000 gallons.

A Western philosopher discourses after the following wise: "Do you chew gum? The price of three pieces a week, at one cent apiece, amounts to \$1.56. That sum will purchase a complete set of Appleton's Cyclopaedia, a marriage license, a black bombazine dress for your aunt, a German silver coffee plate, and a cheroot. Cut this out, young man, and paste it on your girl's photograph."

Louis Marks, of this city, has secured a patent of right for his invention of the Gum Machine. The machine is of that class which is employed to saturate air with the light hydrocarbon oils, for the purpose of producing illuminating gas, the machines being known as carbureters. The invention consists of an improved method of introducing the oil to the machine and regulating its flow, and also in the device for periodically stirring up the heavier portions of the fluid which have been increased in specific gravity, and utilizing them by again mixing them with the lighter portions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec 13, 1870.

Dr. R. V. FLEISCHER—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and have in that time tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic diseases of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, stipulated condition of the blood, and wherever a thorough Alternative or blood purifier has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraternally

H. L. HALL, M.D.

The "Stockton Independent" of the 18th says: "The streets were unusually tidy yesterday with wheat teams from the country. As near as we could ascertain, the number of teams which arrived was 267, bringing a little over 1,100 tons. The amount which arrived by rail was 34 car-loads, or 340 tons, making a grand total of about 1,435 tons. Seventy-three wagons were unloaded at the Stockton Warehouse, aggregating nearly 6 tons to the load—400 tons. At the Farmers' Union Warehouse 57 wagons were unloaded—about 210 tons. Barney & Co. received about 35 wagon-loads—171 tons. The Grangers' Union unloaded 12 wagons—185 tons. Sixty additional wagons, averaging about 8 tons each, arrived to different parties, aggregating 189 tons; making a grand total as above stated of 1,495 tons, or 340 by rail and 1,155 by wagons."

Messrs. W. F. & N. J. BAYLEY, at their new Art Gallery, 526 Montgomery Street, near Clay, make the best photographic Sun Prints, warranted to keep their color, at 25 cents per print, less than is now charged elsewhere, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Also photographs in every style.

A NAHL, at his studio, No. 328 Pine street up stairs, is now prepared to do any kind of Artistic Work, from a small miniature on Porcelain to a Life-size Portrait in crayon or pastel. Copying from small, faded Pictures is a specialty. Also, designing of every description. Instruction given in every branch of the Art.

Just received from the American Tract Society, 757 Market street, "Little Books," by Jennie Harrison, author of the "Old Back Room." New York: Dodd & Mead. A charming tale, lively, earnest, at times truly pathetic, and moving through all its varied incidents to an admirable conclusion. "Little Books" ought to travel at once in all the Sunday-school libraries that are used for good ends.

Woodward's Gardens is certainly the most entertaining place of public resort in all California. Every week visitors find some new attraction on the premises. There are fire-eaters, and white sharks, an aquarium, a zoological department, a herbarium, a painting gallery, a menagerie, and a host of other attractions of which our limited space precludes even mere mention, and all to be seen for the small sum of twenty-five cents.

WELCOME HOME.—We had the pleasure of meeting, a few days since, on his return from New York city, Dr. J. A. Sherman, the famous specialist in the treatment of rupture. The Doctor has refitted his Reception and Operating Rooms at No. 240 Montgomery street, where all in need of his services should call early. Success, after all, is the best criterion of a man's ability, and the remarkable professional career of the Doctor in our State a year ago, and the wonderful success which almost uniformly attended his prescriptions, are not likely to be forgotten.

A CARD.—The subscribers tender to the farmers and stock raisers of California, their most sincere and warmest thanks for the generous and unprecedented manner in which they have patronized us, although we are hardly more than rightly established in our business. We repeat, we heartily appreciate the favors shown, and shall not fail to reciprocate the same, indicated by our endeavoring, by all just means in our power, to nourish, cherish, and foster the interests of the farmers and stock raisers of this State, and to let them know and feel that we shall never stain our unsullied names by being unworthy the confidence reposed in us.

DAWSON & BANCROFT.

THE BADGER CONCERTS.—An agreeable innovation on the familiar routine exercises of the Industrial Exhibition is the concert project of William G. Badger, agent for the Hallett, Davis & Co. pianos. Mr. Badger proposes to hold free concerts at his reservation in the pavilion on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings of each week. The first of this series of concerts was held last evening, when the following pieces were given: Overture from Zampa, selections from Massiniello, overture Post and Peasant, and the March Triumphant, by Setter. The artists participating in the performance were Messrs. McDougall, Hoffman, Southwell, Russell, and others. It should have been mentioned at the outset that the entertainment was brilliantly inaugurated with a grand gallop, The Jolly Brothers, by fourteen performers.

DR. ABORN'S OFFICES AND LABORATORY, Corner Post and Kearny Sts.

SWIFT AND RADICAL CURES OF THE most obstinate and long-standing cases of Nasal Catarrh, Ozena, Deafness, Discharges from the Ears, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Also, Stomach Disorders, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Nervous Affections, Etc., Etc.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 6 to 7 P. M.

NINTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874, at 11 A. M., COR. OF 8th AND MISSION STS.

The OPENING ADDRESS will be delivered by COL. W. H. L. BARNES.

THE MUSICAL EXERCISES WILL BE UNDER the immediate direction of Prof. GEO. T. EVANS, assisted by Prof. W. ELLIOT. The Art department will be under the arrangement of the S. F. A. Association.

The Horticultural Department will be under the charge of the Bay District Horticultural Society, and will be one of the pleasing features of the Exhibition.

Prices of Admission:

Season tickets admitting gentlemen and one lady	\$5 00
Season tickets, admitting one person	\$3 00
Season tickets, admitting juveniles under 14 years	1 50

The above tickets are not transferable.

Single admission..... 50 cents.

Children under 14..... 25 cents.

Tickets can be obtained from any of the Managers at the Mechanics' Institute, 37 Post street, and at the principal music and drug stores.

A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

A Rare Chance for Investment FOR SALE AT HAPPY CAMP, DEL NORTE county, California.

A FIRE-PROOF BRICK STORE, STOCKED WITH THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, LIQUORS, DRUGS, etc., in Del Norte county, together with outbuildings and everything necessary to carry on a general variety business, all in a prosperous condition. This is a business of twenty years' standing, is paying well, and has doubled within the last year. The location is one of the most healthy in California, with pure water, pure mountain air, and protected by its elevation from all epidemics. Reason for selling: The owner, who can be had by application to PHILLIPS TABER & CO., 108 and 110 California street, San Francisco, or by applying on the premises, or addressing CAMP & CO., Happy Camp, Del Norte Co., Cal. aug20

Special Notices.

For the very best PHOTOGRAPHS go to BRADLEY & RULOFSON'S, "Elite Studio," with an elevator, 429 Montgomery St., San Francisco. Closed on Sunday.

For Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Looking Glasses, of every description, go to the Wholesale and Retail Store of Sanborn, Vail & Co., 719 Market Street.

LOTTA IS ALL THE RAGE.—There is a peculiar magnetic influence about her which charms all attempts to criticize. Even the most cynical bow to her charms or maintain a grim silence. It is as much the fashion to see her as to go to Houseworth's photograph gallery for choicest pictures. At this establishment one is sure to obtain not only a correct likeness, but a picture, whose tout ensemble in relation to position, expression, drapery, and artistic effects is as much a desideratum as a gem without a flaw. 12 Montgomery street is the number, and opposite the Lick House the place.

NOW IN SAN FRANCISCO. Dr. J. A. Sherman, SPECIALIST IN THE TREATMENT OF RUPTURE, respectfully announces that he has returned to this city, and may be consulted at his branch office, 240 Montgomery St., cor. of Pine. By those desirous of obtaining the benefit of his experience and assistance in the adaptation of his method for the radical cure of Hernia, without regard to the age of the patients, or duration of the affliction. Photographs of bad cases of RUPTURE Before and after treatment and CURE, can be seen at his office. Descriptive pamphlets mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents. The CURE is effected by local external application only. OFFICE—240 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO. PRINCIPAL OFFICE: No. 1 Ann Street, New York, formerly 607 Broadway. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

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THE EAR SUCCESSFULLY TREATED. Another Testimonial.

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Leading Instruments of the World

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ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF Chronic Nasal Catarrh. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CITY AND COUNTY of San Francisco, ss.—JOHN HOELSCHER, being duly sworn, does depose and say that: For about five years I have been a terrible sufferer from Chronic Nasal Catarrh. My nostrils were almost constantly closed, so that it was impossible for me to breathe through them. Breathing through my mouth caused a dryness of the throat. Had considerable cough and a general derangement of the whole system. Life to me seemed a burden, as in this condition I had no desire to participate in the enjoyments of life. Had tried various doctors and medicines without the slightest benefit, and was about to despair of ever obtaining relief, when I read of the many testimonials in the daily papers of success of cures that were being performed by DR. ABORN, 213 Geary street, which inspired me with the hope that there might be relief for me. With but little hope, however, I applied to him, and placed myself under his treatment, and now, after three months under his care, I consider myself Thoroughly Cured. MY NOSTRILS ARE NOW ENTIRELY CLEAR AND FREE FROM THOSE DISAGREEABLE DISCHARGES. HAVE NO PAIN OR DISCOMFORT. MY EYES AND SKIN, which were dull and sallow, are now clear and bright; in fact, I feel and look like a new being. My whole system has, by his treatment, been thoroughly changed and revitalized, and I have GAINED TWENTY AND FIFTY POUNDS since I began his treatment. Out of gratitude towards DR. ABORN, and that I may be the means of directing some poor sufferer to him, I publish this brief statement of facts concerning my case, as his success has been so remarkable that I believe he can cure all persons who are troubled with this annoying and loathsome disease. JOHN HOELSCHER. Residence, San Mateo, Cal., May 27, 1874. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of May, 1874. JOHN HAMILL, Notary Public.

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Home Circle.

What Was Bought with a Tear.

A TRUE STORY.

Boys are the most unappreciated class of the community. Everybody feels at liberty to elbow them off the sidewalk and out of their seats in the car; to send them on errands and load them with parcels, without any thanks, as if they were native born drudges of the earth.

Rich boys are snubbed in the kitchen when seeking a hiding-place for sled and skates; and in the parlor, lest company chance to see their rubber-boots or their play-frowled heads. But it is the poor boy who feels most keenly this injustice of the strong towards the weak. Whose heart has not ached at seeing a burly grocer or market-man load down a child with great baskets of provisions, and watched him changing the burdens from one arm to the other, and from arm to hip, and puffing along in the effort to "step quick," according to orders.

We saw one of these overburdened little fellows the other day, who was either braver or wiser than most of his fellows. When he had turned the corner, he took a stout cord from his pocket, tied a basket to each end of it, made reins of the rest of it and a horse of himself, and traveled off with good speed, as regardless of the wear and tear to his vehicles as were we ourselves!

But all boys can't "turn corners" and get beyond their taskmaster's eye.

One of these little sons of toil was, long ago, bound out at the age of twelve years to a carpenter who was known as a good citizen. His father had died, and the neighbors told his feeble mother that if she would part with Johnny, they would help to keep the wolf from her door till he could take care of her.

Her heart rebelled against parting with her "little man"; but what else could she do?

So she kissed his rosy cheeks again and again, and said: "God bless you, my darling boy," as fervently as if she had been the richest mother in the land. Johnny cheered her up by saying: "Don't cry, mother; I'm coming home to stay over Sunday with you and the children, as often as I can be spared, you know; and by and by I'll be a rich carpenter, and build you a great house, and live with you always; and I'll write you a nice letter as soon as I get to Mr. Drake's."

"Mr. Drake's" was seven miles off; and he had a good horse, but he had not come for Johnny. "Boys can walk any distance without being tired," he said to his wife, when she suggested his going for the child.

Half the women in the little village ran to their doors with tears in their eyes as Johnny went by, carrying his bundle and three story-books, the joy of his little heart. Some of them kissed him, some gave him little presents, and all promised to visit his mother.

Mr. Drake was an honest man. He never stole a nail, and always paid his bills. He was a kind husband and father, and a civil neighbor; but there was in him that undefinable something which made him a bad master. He gave other men their dues, and was very careful to get his own. He felt that "Johnny was a very small boy to earn his own living," and that skill and vigilance would be necessary to make him do so.

Mrs. Drake and the boys were very glad to see Johnny; looked with interest at his little treasures, and asked him many questions. After he had gone to bed the first night in the great empty garret through which the stars peeped here and there, the good woman went up to see if he was warm; she tucked in the clothes snugly about him, laid her hand kindly on his head, and said: "Be sure you don't forget your prayers, dear child."

He felt very happy in his new home, and fell asleep while composing a letter to his mother.

As the weeks wore on, Johnny found that it was one thing to be a boy at home, and quite another to be a "bound boy." Mr. Drake had him up two hours before his own boys in the morning, and had the work done which both of them used to do before breakfast. He never scolded; but he never praised. He said: "Here, boy, do this, and be sly at it."

When there were luxuries at table, he often said: "Boys don't care for sweet things; you may go to your work, John." That seemed to him a very little thing for a well-fed child; but it was really a great thing; for boys look on pie and cake as angels' food! Mrs. Drake never crossed her husband at such times; but she held the keys; and more than once she watched her chance and gave little Johnny a double portion, laying her hand on his head and smiling as she did so, as if to say: "Keep your good heart, you have a friend here."

Johnny could not "be spared to go home" the first three months, so a neighbor kindly brought his mother and the baby to see him; and then he was happy indeed, although he could not keep back the tears when she went away. He whispered to her, after she got into the wagon: "Mrs. Drake's most as good as you, and when I get to be a rich man I mean to give her a silk gown." That was, to his simple mind, the sum of all grandeur!

When he was fourteen, Johnny did all the rough work about the place, and helped plane boards, nail laths, pile lumber, and do other jobs in the shop. He worked hard; but he was well and brave, and had a friend in the house who had never given him a harsh word. He tried very hard to please his master, and so got on comfortably.

Several times during his stay there the kind woman made him little presents, as she did her own boys; but the glory of all these was a bright half dollar she slipped into his hand as he was setting off with her sons on that grand old-fashioned gala day, "General Muster." He bought a sheet of the gingerbread peculiar to that day with ten cents he had before, and hid this treasure in his little blue velvet purse, which had been his mother's when she was a girl, to be used for her comfort; and he whispered to himself: "When I'm a man, I'll give her a gold ring with a red stone in it!" That was the next step towards being a queen, in his innocent mind.

Mr. Drake kept up the character of master, never unbending for a moment in his intercourse with the boy, who at sixteen was doing far more than enough to support himself. So, brave as the boy was, he stood in awe of him, having more than once been threatened with a "thrashing" for some trivial offenses, or act of carelessness.

A bitter day came, however. John went off to play ball with the village boys, forgetting that he had a load of boards to pile under a shed before night. A heavy rain came on and soaked them, so that they could not be planed for two days.

Drake presented himself at the door as the crowd of boys were passing, took Johnny by the collar before them all, led him into the barn, and without a word, gave him half a dozen lashes with a horsewhip!

The boy did not wince at the pain; he could have borne twice as much without a tear; but his honor was wounded in a way that could never be healed.

No one knows what agony that young spirit endured through the hours of darkness, when sleep forsook his pillow. He resolved at first to "whip Drake, and then run off"; but alas, he remembered that his master was lame and not as strong as he; and also that he was his rightful master, and could pursue and bring him back. He was in despair. He could not even tell his mother, for he did not see her more than once in two or three months. He forgot God, the Helper of the helpless, as he lay planning a revenge which might fall on Drake alone, without affecting his wife.

A soft step sounded on the garret stairs, although it was long past midnight, and he saw Mrs. Drake in her white night-dress moving towards his bed.

He could not speak to her of his humiliation without pouring out the anger of his heart towards her husband, whom she had never once blamed in his presence. He closed his eyes and lay motionless.

The tender-hearted woman stood over him a moment; then she knelt by his bed and prayed. The only words he heard were: "Oh God, thou Father of the fatherless."

Then the boy's heart turned to the God of his mother, and he was comforted.

When his merciful visitor rose from her knees, she stooped over him a moment, and as she did so, he felt a tear fall on his face!

When she had gone he said: "When I am a man, I will be a son to her, and love her almost as I love my own dear mother." The sympathy expressed by that unuttered prayer and that pitying tear nerved the boy for his duty, and also strengthened his self-respect.

He met the family next morning with a high head and a brave heart. He felt that the shame of that whipping lay somewhere else than on him. When breakfast was over he said: "Mr. Drake, I was very careless to forget those boards last night, and I'm very sorry for it. But I have not deserved this treatment at your hands, and everybody here knows it! I am bound to you, and will try to do my duty; but if ever you lay your hand on me again, I'll leave you in broad daylight, and the best men in town will defend me." The master, looking like a whipped dog, took his hat and went out to his shop without a word, and John, following him, went briskly to his work.

The changes that came to all, came to this family. The two older boys went into stores in the city, instead of keeping up their father's business, which would have been far more profitable.

Drake had never been a strong man, and now his infirmities increased so that a great deal of the care of the business fell on John, who was very skillful and manly for one of his years.

But at length Mr. Drake was forced to sell out; and then the "bound boy's" indentures were broken, and he was his own master at eighteen.

He was a general favorite, and found no lack of work in his own village, whither he returned, to the great joy of his mother and little sister. But he was too ambitious to remain there long, building sheds and pigpens and hen-houses—for there was no real building there. So he moved the family to a distant city, where he had been promised good wages as a journeyman; and where he could have better advantages for the family.

Years passed, and he became a master-builder. All the news he ever gathered about the Drakes was, that the sons were unlucky, and that the old man was using the little he had stored up in his prime.

More than once he had written a kind letter to Mrs. Drake enclosing ten or twenty dollars; but now came the news, through an old playfellow, that her husband was dead, the boys both at home and out of business, and nothing left. Then he felt that his hour had come to be a son to the woman whose love and pity had comforted him in his sad boyhood.

John was not rich, but prosperous; and he knew that he could "set this family up again."

He left his business and returned to his old home, which had so few pleasant asso-

ciations. He arranged all Mrs. Drake's business, paid off her little bills, and sold her place, which was heavily mortgaged. He found places for the sons, who had been as brothers to him, and were worthy fellows, although not blessed with business faculty. And then he took their mother and her two little girls home with him. He bought a little cottage in the suburbs of the city where he lived, furnished it neatly, and put the deed of it into her hand!

Amazed at his generosity, she exclaimed: "We have not deserved this at your hands." And he answered: "It is your honest due, mother. We will never allude to 'by-gones' but this once, when I must tell you that on that awful night, twelve years ago; when you prayed by my bed, I took you to my heart for another mother. When that tear dropped on my cheek, I promised God that if you ever needed anything I could give, you should have it; you needed a home and some one to help you a little, and I have fulfilled my promise."

This is no fancy picture. John Holway is to-day a noble man in middle life, with a family of his own, and a business reputation surpassed by no man in his line of life. His "two mothers" are enjoying the calm evening of life, and both trust fully in his love and sympathy. Whenever Mrs. Drake tries to thank him for the comforts and luxuries she would not have but for him, he always says: "These are no gifts, mother; you bought them all with a tear."

Let us be very careful how we deal with the boys; and doubly so how we treat fatherless ones; for they are God's peculiar care.

A Deaf Man's Mistake.

Old Mr. Collamer, one of the members of our church, is extremely deaf. Last Sunday the clergyman, during his sermon, had occasion to introduce a quotation, and as it was quite long he brought the volume with him, and when the time came he picked up the book and began to read it. We always sing the Old Hundred Doxology after sermon at our church, and Mr. Collamer seeing the pastor with the book in his hand thought the time had come, so while the minister was reading, he opened his hymn book at the place. Just as the clergyman laid the volume down, the man sitting next to Mr. Collamer began to yawn, and Mr. Collamer, thinking he was about to sing, immediately broke out into Old Hundred, at the top of his voice. As the clergyman was just beginning "Secondly," and as, of course, there was perfect silence in the church, the effect of Mr. Collamer's vociferation was very startling. But the good old man didn't notice that anything was the matter, so he kept right on and sang the entire verse through.

When he concluded, he observed that everybody else seemed to be quiet, excepting a few who were laughing; so he leaned over and said out loud to the man who yawned, "What's the matter with this congregation, anyhow? Why don't they go home?" The man turned scarlet, and the perspiration broke out all over him, for he felt that the eyes of the congregation were upon him, and he knew that he would have to yell to make Mr. Collamer hear. So he touched his lips with his finger as a sign for the old man to keep quiet. But Mr. Collamer misunderstood the motion. "Goin' to sing another hymn, hey? All right!" and he began to fumble his book again. Then the sexton sailed up the aisle, and explained matters out loud to Mr. Collamer, and that gentleman subsided while the minister proceeded with his discourse. The elders have written to Mr. Collamer a note requesting him in the future not to join in the sacred harmony. The effect is too apparent upon the ribald boys in the gallery.—Max Adler.

Take Plenty of Sleep.

Early rising, in civilized society, always tends to shorten life. Early rising of itself never did any good. Many a farmer's boy has been made an invalid for life by being made to get up at daylight, before his sleep was out. Many a young girl has been stunted in body and mind and constitution by being made to get up before the system has had its full rest. All who are growing, all who work hard, and all weakly persons, should not get up until they feel as if they would be more comfortable to get up than to remain in bed; that is the only true measure of sufficiency of rest and sleep. Any one who gets up in the morning feeling as if he would give anything in the world to remain in bed a while longer, does violence to his own nature, and will always suffer from it. In later years, if the cumulative ill effects of the most unwise practice. In any given case, the person who gets up in the morning before he is fully rested will lack just that much of the energy requisite for the day's pursuit.

As a people, we do not get enough sleep, we do not get enough rest, we will not take time for these things; hence our nervousness, our instability, our hasty temper, and the premature giving out of the stamina of life. Half of us are old at three-score, the very time a man ought to be in his mental, moral, and physical prime. Half of our wives, especially in the farming districts, die long before their time, because they do not get rest and sleep proportioned to their labor. Nine times out of ten, it would be better for all parties if the farmer should get up and light the fire and prepare breakfast for his wife, she coming directly from her toilet to the breakfast table, because it almost always happens that she has to remain up to set things to rights long after her husband has gone to bed, when really he has nothing to do after supper but to go to bed. This is a monstrously cruel imposition on wives and mothers.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

Effect of Beef Tea.

In an article in one of the popular London journals, Dr. Kimmerich ascribes the effect of beef tea not to its aromatic and combustible ingredients, but to the potash salts which it contains, and concerning which it is well known that if given in larger doses an injurious effect is exercised on the organism; nevertheless, potash salts are an element of all articles of food, forming an essential part of all other food. In the case of fish, for instance, the potash salts of fish, but likewise of all other food. In medical practice, says Dr. Kimmerich, ether, camphor, and musk are eminently invigorating and refreshing remedies, and compared to these beef tea occupies, of course, a subordinate position; if, however, it be necessary to preserve an exhausted body from protracted illness, then there is no other remedy in the whole rich storehouse of medicine which can afford such assistance for regenerating the diseased organism, as repeated doses of beef tea.

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Progress of our Coast.

[From the California Reporter.]

Ground has been broken for the House of Correction near the Industrial School. Some of the shanties on Davis and Clark streets, near the Oakland Ferry, are being demolished, and market buildings, partly new, and the rest old buildings remodelled, are to be occupied by Italians as a vegetable market.

The excellent and self-sacrificing ladies who comprise the Oakland Benevolent Association for the relief of indigent women and children, have purchased ten acres of land, known as the "Beckwith Property," situated between New Broadway and Telegraph in the northern portion of the city. The price to be paid is \$16,000, of which the Society have on hand \$11,000, and the remainder is soon to be raised. A large and convenient house will be erected, and beautiful grounds laid out, to make it a "home" in every sense.

The Anaheim "Southern Californian" says that the members of the Cucamonga Homestead Association, owning between four and five thousand acres of land in San Bernardino County, are now engaged in laying out their property in small tracts of twenty acres each, and in the construction of water ditches and reservoirs, whereby the land may be utilized and rendered productive. This tract lies adjacent to the well-known Cucamonga vineyard, and is most favorably located for agricultural cultivation. With a gentle slope toward the South and West, it can readily be irrigated from a mountain stream, situated to the northward, and fed by the snows of the San Antonio range.

The "San Mateo Gazette" gives the Common School Statistics of San Mateo County for the year ending July 30th, 1874, from which we collate the following: Total number of children, 2,108; Attendance at public school, 1,332; Attendance at private schools, 293; Total number of male teachers, 11; Total number of female teachers, 22; Average monthly salary of teachers, \$66.25; Total current expenses, \$22,535.68; Total valuation of school property, \$45,172.22. The "Gazette" also gives a detailed description of Knuck's new grain warehouse, with a capacity of 20,000 sacks. The grain can be put directly on to schooners. The structure will cost about \$4,000.

The "San Luis Obispo Tribune" gives an account of a brilliant festival held in that town on the 11th inst, in honor of the Granger Council of that County, which was largely attended. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the affair was a fine success. Lieut Gov. Pacheco was among the invited guests. The annexed items are from the same journal. We paid a visit this week to the supposed coal deposit, belonging to the Avila Brothers, in company with one of the owners and an experienced coal miner, named W. W. Switzer. He pronounced the prospect first-class. It is in black slate. Since we were there, the men employed in prospecting it have found veins of pure coal scattered through the slate formation. It seems to be regular bituminous coal.

A 60 foot drift has been run in the Oceanic quicksilver mine, showing from 5 to 28 per cent. ore throughout its length. From the "Alameda Enquirer" we learn that a coal mine of superior quality, near Hayward, has been worked to the depth of 110 feet, with tunnels on the east and west sides of the shaft, and several fine veins apparently converging into one, have been crossed. It is predicted that at the depth of 300 feet, coal will be found in paying quantities, and three companies have already been organized for mining that vicinity. Should present indications be followed by the results expected, a very important addition will be made to the business of Alameda County, and the present prices may be reduced.

The Enquirer also states that Central Railroad and Encinal Avenues, and Chesnut, Grand and Willow streets in Alameda, are to be sidewalked. This will be a great advantage not only to residents of that place, but to the thousands who visit it from this city and elsewhere. We glean the following items from the "San Jose Mercury." Dawson & Co. are now putting up twenty thousand cans of fruit, and from seven to twelve thousand cans of jellies every week, using three barrels of sugar daily, in the process. They have also a large quantity of sweet pears and green corn canned. Some thirty or forty women are employed in preparing the fruit, and everything is as neat and clean as could be desired. The fruit cans are all made at their factory, six or eight workmen turning out ten thousand per week. They intend putting up two hundred thousand cans before the season is over, a part of which will be shipped to the eastern cities. Coaches of the Los Angeles Telegraph Stage Line now connect with the cars of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Kern river, two miles beyond Bakersfield, reducing the stage to and from Los Angeles thirty three miles. Hop picking for this county will not commence until about the first of next month. The crop is very forward and promises a large yield.

The "San Leandro Plaindealer" hopes the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County will levy the highest tax allowed by law, viz, 10 cts on each one hundred dollars of taxable property, for the purpose of ridding the county of squirrels. It justly remarks that the destruction of the squirrels will rid the farmers of a tremendous tax—that of providing food for a hoard of these pests. The fifth thing item showing the productiveness of Sutter County, we glean from the "Yuba City Banner." California has the reputation of producing the largest watermelons in the world, and we claim that Sutter county is the favored locality where all the big things grow. This week, Wm. Hawson of West Butte brought into Marysville two of the largest watermelons ever produced in California, weighing respectively eighty-seven and ninety pounds. They were left at Bell & Garrett's store. The ninety pound melon was purchased by Wm. H. Parks, who sent it to New York as a sample of what the tule land will produce.

In reference to valuable oil springs, lately discovered in Ventura County, the "Santa Barbara Press" says. The springs are located on a branch of the Sespe creek, nearly east of Santa Barbara, and about twenty miles east, in a direct line from the coast, in a gulch running nearly east and west. They number fully a hundred, and are flowing out of the banks into the gulch, where the petroleum stands in pools often two or three feet deep, and in such quantities that it can be dipped up with buckets. They will produce at least fifty barrels per day without any labor, and there is now standing in the gulch at least 200 barrels that could be easily dipped up. Mr. O.

M. Opdyke handed us to-day a branch eight inches long, which had on it thirty-one finely developed plums, of the damson variety. This branch was cut from a limb which had fallen from weight of fruit, from a tree only four years old, on Dr. Brickerhoff's place. The Press advocates the adoption of earth closets, instead of continuing the use of noisome and death-dealing privies, in one of the most forcible articles we have ever seen on the subject.

The "Napa Reporter" informs us, that a wagon road is to be built this Fall from the Cobb Mountain toll house in Lake County, to the Little Geysers in Sonoma, by the owners of the Little Geysers, Messrs. Harbin & McDonald. The distance does not exceed five miles. This will be a very useful line of connection, and we hope to see its early completion. Also, the following concerning the Flagstaff Quicksilver mine. This mine, situated on the Geysers road, and this side of Mat. Harbin's Little Geysers, is rapidly developing into one of the most wonderfully rich mines in that region. Last week globules of quicksilver were found scattered so thickly in the loose dirt as to attract the immediate attention of the miners at work in the tunnel. A blast was put in immediately after this discovery, and when the smoke had cleared away, quicksilver was found pouring out of the rock in a stream as large as a straw. A dipper was held under this stream until half filled with the liquid. On further examination, a pocket was also found near by, which contained something like half a teaspoonful of quicksilver.

In a vigorous article upon a railroad from Petaluma to San Quentin, the "San Rafael Herald" says. The cost to construct and equip a narrow gauge railroad between Petaluma and Point San Quentin by way of San Rafael, with wharf, etc., at the Point, by a careful estimate, is set down at about \$350,000. Assuming that as a correct estimate of the cost price, Petaluma and San Rafael alone are fully adequate to the undertaking, when we shall have statistically by actual facts and figures shown that the business of the road when completed will pay a net profit of ten per cent. upon the cost price for the first five years; and unless we can show this or something that very nearly approximates to it, the road is not within our reach, and it is a waste of time to further consider it. So long as we shall supinely sit still and allow our best interests to languish for want of speedy, cheap and commodious communication with San Francisco, the great commercial center of the Pacific Coast, so long will we continue to languish out a sort of miserable existence, placing our hopes upon the Donahoe, the Sanchito and San Rafael roads, these three bearing upon our commercial and traveling interests just sufficient to enable us to feel that the necessity for the proposed road is not absolute.

The "Napa Register" says the Fall term of Napa Collegiate Institute has just opened with over 100 pupils, under the charge of Rev. L. L. Rogers, the new Principal. More pupils are expected soon, and the institution is in a very flourishing condition. The Register speaks as follows concerning the new Napa Plow Factory. This establishment is now fairly under way, and in operation, and has just produced its first batch of castings. Six forge-fires are already in operation, and two more are to be added immediately. The moulding room is a scene of great activity. Most of the machinery is already in position and ready for use, and Mangel's iron plows will shortly be ready for market in any desirable number. This company employs a force of at least 27 skilled men, mostly new comers from the Eastern States. The enterprise deserves encouragement, as it cannot fail to promote indirectly the interests of all classes of citizens, by adding to our population and putting more money in circulation. The establishment attracts many visitors, being something of a novelty in this part of the country. We also clip the following item. Thirteen flasks of quicksilver came down this morning from the California and eight from the Manhattan mines. 142 flasks of quicksilver went down Saturday night to San Francisco.

The "Sonoma Democrat," in an article describing the location and advantages of Santa Rosa township says: "There are about 15,000 head of sheep and 3,000 milch cows in the township. The surplus wheat shipped last year amounted to 4,000 tons; of wine, 200,000 gallons, besides a large amount of fruit, butter, cheese, poultry, wool, hogs, and beef cattle. We have a climate certainly not surpassed in California, and are within sixty miles of San Francisco, the great metropolis of the Pacific. In the center of the township is located the town of Santa Rosa. To the north, without an intervening hill, lies the rich and fertile Russian River valley. South of it lies the main valley, with a shipping point at Petaluma, the head of navigation, and another at Donahoe, the railroad terminus. The hills which separate Sonoma valley from the country south of us terminate near here, and the two valleys unite, affording us still another outlet in that direction to tide water, through which a road may be extended connecting us with the northern part of the State, and at the same time with deep water at Vallejo. West of us the range immediately along the sea shore affords the best of redwood timber in exhaustless supply."

The "Fresno Expositor," having secured the establishment of a bank, by calling attention to the advantages to be derived to those by whose enterprise it might, calls loudly for a warehouse. It says—A warehouse is sadly needed in this town. Any one with a capital of \$3,000 to \$4,000 would find it a profitable investment to erect a warehouse in a portion of town secure from fire. As we are to have a banking-house in town, a warehouse would be handy to such farmers and wool-growers as would desire to hold their stock until a rise in the market, as they could take their warehouse receipts, which are of the best class of collateral securities, and obtain money on them. J. P. Yeaman informs us that Messrs. A. T. Yeaman & Co. have a forty acre field of cotton on Upper King's river, about three miles below Centerville, which is said to be the finest in the county. It stands about three feet and a half high, and is literally covered with bolls in the various stages of growth, and squares. As high as one hundred and seventy odd bolls of various sizes have been counted on a single stalk. From present appearances it is estimated that the yield will be at least one bale, or 500 pounds per acre. Our informant, who has himself engaged in the culture of cotton in the Southern States, says this crop is not surpassed by any that he ever saw growing in his native State, Alabama. Last Sunday morning a car load of 130 Spanish merino bucks, one and two years old, arrived in Fresno, direct from Vermont, consigned to E. P. Manchester, a wool-grower in this vicinity.

According to the Stockton "Independent," recently Dean Withington & Bristol, wholesale slaughterers of San Francisco, purchased all the live stock belonging to John Sutherland, in Fresno county, for the sum of \$165,000. The stock consisted of cattle, horses, and hogs.

The Immigrants we Need.

During the past few months, the current of immigration has set in upon us strongly from the Eastern States and from Europe. We are glad to note that the large majority are farmers, who come to make permanent homes in our fertile valleys and luxuriant foothills, and many of them are experienced in the specialties which most need development here. The growing of wheat has become our leading interest, but experience has shown that other grains are equally profitable, and that rotation in crops is necessary.

The foothills of the Sierras in the regions where the mining interests are paramount, are beginning to be appreciated by the agriculturist, who finds them for some crops superior to the valleys, and uniformly well watered. Nearly all the fruits, especially the apple, pear and peach, attain great perfection in the foothills.

Sheep-raising is one of the most profitable branches of industry in all sections of the State. It is conceded by prominent wool-growers of Vermont and New York, that in California a much larger quantity of wool can be annually produced with a given flock than in the East, and at one half the expense attending their care, owing to our much milder climate. Our Eastern friends should be informed that productive industry is needed to develop the latent resources of our State, and that every effort is aided by our climate, which advances vegetation and animal life, and which requires much less time and expense to guard against the winter, than do the less favored regions East of the Sierras. The commendable action of many of our large landholders, in dividing up their immense tracts into farms of moderate size, and placing them in the market, affords additional inducements to the intelligent Eastern farmer to cast his lot with us, and help us to build up the empire of the future.

No more inviting field can be found for the manufacturer than this city, and the prominent towns throughout the State, and even the villages possess local advantages for some particular business which will amply repay a business investment.

Skilled mechanics are everywhere a desirable acquisition and find remunerative employment, while the demand and supply of unskilled labor are about equal. One great evil afflicts San Francisco and all the larger towns of the State; the surplus of the non-producing classes. Bookkeepers, clerks, and other persons desiring salaried positions, possessing superior ability for the duties they seek to perform, are much more numerous than the places to be filled. The same is true of attorneys, physicians and professional men, except those whose duties are connected with mechanical operations.

This evil is one which is incident to cities and large towns throughout the country, but particularly to San Francisco, which has for years received a large share of the non-producing, though educated, population of the Eastern States, who suffer in consequence of their inability to find employment.

The limits of this article will not permit full discussion of the remedies proposed for this difficulty. Suffice it now to say, that our whole educational system is defective, and needs the substitution to a large extent of scientific and agricultural branches in place of the literary elements which are now the leading features of our schools.—California Reporter.

Aversion to Manual Labor.

The practice of educating boys for the professions, which are already over-stocked, or for the mercantile business, in which statistics show that ninety-five in a hundred fail of success, is fearfully on the increase in this country. Americans are annually becoming more and more averse to manual labor; and to get a living by one's wits, even at the cost of independence and self-respect, and a fearful wear and tear of conscience, is the ambition of a large proportion of our young men. The result is that the mechanical professions are becoming a monopoly of foreigners, and the ownership of the finest farms, even in New England, is passing from Americans to Irishmen and Germans. Fifty years ago, a father was not ashamed to put his children to the plow or to a mechanical trade; but now they are "too feeble" for bodily labor; one has a pain in his side, another a slight cough, another "a very delicate constitution," another is nervous; and so poor Bobby or Billy or Tommy is sent off to the city to measure tape, weigh coffee, or draw molasses.

It seems never to occur to their foolish parents that moderate manual labor in the pure and bracing air of the country is just what these puny, waste-wasted lads need, and that to send them to the crowded and unhealthy city is to send them to their graves. Let them follow the plow, swing the sledge, or shove the foreman, and their plucked chests will be expanded, their sunken cheeks plumped out, and their lungs, now "cabined, cribbed, and confined," will have room to play. Their nerves will be invigorated with their muscles; and when they shall have cast off their jackets, instead of being thin, pale, rapid coxcombs, they shall have spread out to the size and configuration of men. A lawyer's office, a counting room, or a grocery, is about the last place to which a sickly youth should be sent. The ruin of health is as sure as in the mines of England. Even of those men in the city who have constitutions of iron, only five per cent. succeed, and they only by "living and working like horses"; the rest, after years of toil and anxiety, become bankrupt or retire; and having meanwhile acquired a thorough disgust and unfitness for manual labor, bitterly bemoan the day when they forsook the peaceful pursuits of the country for the excitement, care, and sharp competition of city life.—[What Next?]

The Telegraph.

The American telegraph managers have allowed the foreigner to get ahead of them in introducing an important innovation in the details of their business. Customers of the telegraph very frequently find it impossible to realize the results they desire, in consequence of the rigid regulations and the clumsy methods of business of the telegraph companies. A series of messages between business men anxious to come to an understanding on some negotiation, frequently fails of a practical result for the want of some brief explanation as to details, which a personal interview would have supplied. The Swiss Government proposes to cure this defect by allowing parties at different stations to carry on a conversation, charging for the service not according to the number of words, but according to the time occupied by the interview. No doubt the plan will be introduced in this country, and telegraphic conversations with a distant interlocutor become one of the daily experiences of an active business man.

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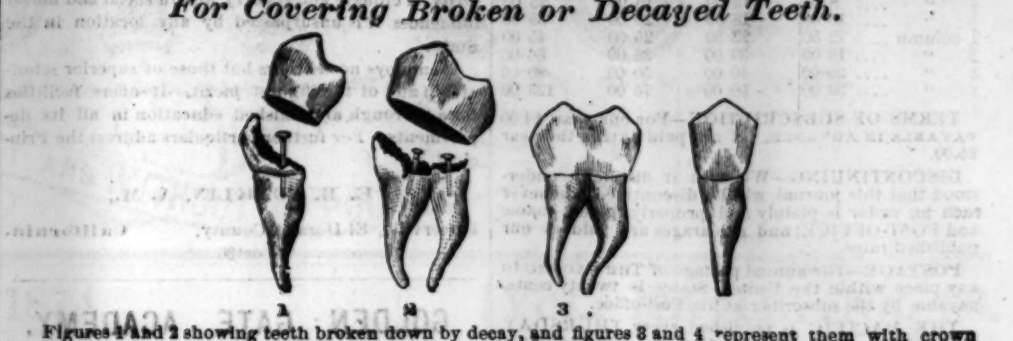
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DR. BEERS' PATENT
GOLD CROWNS
For Covering Broken or Decayed Teeth.



Figures 1 and 2 showing teeth broken down by decay, and figures 3 and 4 represent them with crown cemented in place, as restored by the new process.

While it is the province of the skillful operator to save and not destroy, yet he is often called to extract the roots of a once fine molar, or other organs of mastication, that have been so broken down by decay, or whose walls are so fragile as to be beyond the reach of all former modes of restoration; in such cases, especially, this invention must be hailed with delight, for if skillfully applied, restores them again to usefulness and beauty.

These Caps or Crowns are made of 20-carat gold, highly finished, of assorted sizes, and in shape, exact representations of the natural teeth.

The Crown part is lined with a hard, white enamel, to prevent wear.

They require to be very closely fitted to the margin of the gum and around the neck of the remaining portion of the broken tooth, that when cemented in position there can be no possible entry of air or moisture to cause further decay. Preparatory to setting them, the skillful operator will perceive the absolute necessity of restoring the roots of the tooth operated upon to a healthy state, removing every particle of the carious portion, cleansing the nerve channels, filling fangs, etc., so he would to build up the crown of a dead tooth in the ordinary manner. Having fulfilled these conditions, one or more gold screws, (inserted in the root) may be required for anchors. The cap is then filled with a white cement and placed in position, where in a few minutes it becomes firm, and the tooth as useful as before broken.

This improvement has been thoroughly tested by the inventor during the past few years, and among the many advantages claimed over the old process of building up with gold foil may be enumerated:

First—The patient is saved the pain and loss of many teeth hitherto considered past recovery.

Second—A great saving of time and labor to the operator.

Third—Durability, perfect cleanliness and original usefulness for masticating purposes.

NOTE.—The Dental Profession supplied with the CROWNS by applying to the patentee.

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SOLOMON'S MISTAKE.—No doubt there was much wisdom in many of the sayings of this remarkable man, but when he said "there is nothing new under the sun," we think the assertion far too sweeping. Certainly, the success attending the treatment of the most obstinate cases of Rupture by Dr. Sherman, and that, without the use of inconvenient and health-destroying trusses, is new for this century, however skillful the medics of King David's time may have been. Prejudice fades away before the logic of indisputable facts; and the daily announcements of those whose gratitude will not permit silence, attest the skill of this conscientious physician. His offices and laboratory are at 240 Montgomery Street, where many of our respected citizens have found permanent relief from difficulties which had long withstood the ordinary modes of treatment.

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The trustees have undertaken to establish a new department for YOUNG MEN, preparatory to the Academy. A fine new building is under way for the accommodation of the enterprise. In the pupils will be under a separate management, and will receive the best of care, attention and instruction.

Address F. B. GAWWELL, Principal, for terms and further particulars.

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The next term will commence MONDAY, August 3d. For further particulars, inquire of

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THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION

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Sept 26

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Know ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I hereby certify that the firm of

KRAUSGRILL & ADAMS, doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, and the State of California, is composed of the undersigned alone.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name and seal this 21st day of July, A. D. 1874.

CHRISTOPHER ADAMS, San Francisco, Cal.

Duly acknowledged before Arnold Fuller, July 21, 1874.

WM. HARNEY, County Clerk.

By W. Stevenson Deputy Clerk.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTNERSHIP.—WE

certify that we constitute a partnership

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hereto, July 21, 1874.

HUGH CAMPBELL MURRAY BOYLE, San Francisco, Cal.

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Dividend Notice.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the

HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, held this day, a dividend was declared at the rate of eight per cent per annum, for the year ending July 21st, 1874, free of Federal taxes, and payable on and after this date.

EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.

San Francisco, July 21st, 1874.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, April 26th, 1874

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (Daily), Atlantic Express Train

(via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo

Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with stages for Sonoma.

8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo

Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 NOON (Sundays excepted) Stockton

Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger

Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger

Train (via Oakland) Stockton only connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Delano and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R.

Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento

Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily)—Overland Emigrant Train

(via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

Oakland and Alameda Ferry.

From San Francisco to Oakland.

"Daily"—7.00, 7.20, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, and 10.30 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—11.45 A. M.; 12.30 and 3.0 P. M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

"Daily"—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A. M.; 12.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 10.30 P. M.

"Sundays only"—11.00 A. M., and 1.30 P. M.

From San Francisco to Fruit Vale.

"Daily, except Sundays"—7.00, 9.00, and 10.00 A. M.; 5.00 and 10.30 P. M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

"Daily"—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A. M.; 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, and 1.00 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—1.00 A. M. and 11.45 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10.30 and 11.30 A. M.; and 12.30 P. M.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

"Daily"—7.40, 7.50, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 A. M.; 12.40, 4.40, 5.40, 7.50, 9.00 and 10.10 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5.55 A. M.

"Sundays only"—11.40 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

"Daily"—7.00, 8.03, and 9.00 A. M.; 8.00, 8.55, 5.00, 6.05 and 7.00 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5.30 and 11.30 A. M., and 1.20 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 and 1.00 P. M.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6.55, 8.00, and 11.05 A. M.; 5.55 and 6.15 P. M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

"Daily"—6.50, 7.20, 7.50, 8.25, 8.50, 9.20, 9.50, 10.50 and 11.50 A. M.; 12.50, 2.50, 3.30, 3.50, 4.50, 5.20, 5.50, 6.20, 6.50, 7.20, 8.50, 9.10, 9.20, and 1.55 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—8.50 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10.50 and 11.20 A. M.; 12.20, 1.30 and 1.55 P. M.

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Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs,

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the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these

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